The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4105. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# SHERMAN'S MARCH.

## HOW AND WHEN HE LEFT ATLANTA.

## HIS ARMY HEARD FROM.

## Seventy Miles South of Atlanta on the 14th.

## SWEEPING EVERYTHING BEFORE IT.

## Destroying Everything Behind It

## Living on Fresh Beef and Sweet Potatoes.

### SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

**Departure of His Army from Atlanta—One Column Seventy Miles South on the 14th.**

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 18.*

From private advices, both by letter and telegraph, we learn that SHERMAN is advancing from Atlanta toward Savannah River in two columns. The first set out, one account says, the 7th, another the 9th inst., (probably the last date,) on the road to Macon. On the 13th or 14th inst., it was seventy miles in advance, driving everything before it, and *destroying everything behind* that could aid the enemy, and intending to pursue this policy to the end. The other column, we understand, set out three or four days later, and undoubtedly intending to unite with the other at a suitable point. The army is stated in some accounts at 45,000, and in others at 55,000, a large portion being cavalry, under KILPATRICK. The largest estimate is probable, the army being composed of four corps, and largely reinforced.

SHERMAN took with him rations for many days, but expected to find ample provisions on the route. Corn and sweet potatoes he will find in abundance, and probably hogs.

Such is our information from several sources; but at the same time it should be recollected that a General, at the head of a movable army in the field, must act according to circumstances, and he may be turned from the course we suppose him to have taken by contingent events, of which we have now no knowledge. We understand him to be on his march through Georgia, to make the South Atlantic Squadron, at Beaufort, his new base of supplies, if he needs one; but if the country, as we suppose, is sufficient to maintain his army, there is no absolute need of any new base.

Here it will be inquired, what opposition will he encounter, and what is his object? There will be no army in front of him, and the Georgia militia will be utterly inefficient in obstructing his progress. HOOD is powerless; LEE has no men to spare, and if he had, it would take a large army to encounter SHERMAN. The field is, therefore, open before him, and the main question is, what can he accomplish? In our opinion, he can accomplish the most important results reached in the war. When a column reaches Macon, it can destroy, effectually, the only remaining railroad communication between the eastern and western parts of the Confederacy. When a column shall reach Augusta, it destroys the largest manufactories and depot of military munitions in the South. The greatest, and almost only powder manufactory is there. When the railroad to Augusta, and from Savannah to Charleston are destroyed, there is no further practicable military communication between the country east of the Savannah and west of it. We shall have severed the Confederacy by another impassable line.

But this is only the beginning. If SHERMAN can reach Beaufort, after a week's rest, he can move right on through North Carolina to Danville, thus making Eastern Virginia a prison and a grave for LEE's army and the rebel Government. This, we say, is perfectly practicable with an average share of luck. We do not know that Gen. SHERMAN has all this in his plan; but why not? Why should he not aim at the greatest results? What is to prevent these results? He has a large, well equipped, disciplined army. What is there from the Roanoke to the Tennessee to oppose him? Nothing that can oppose any serious resistance to a disciplined army.

But what of HOOD? HOOD has no larger army than THOMAS has, besides all the garrisons, gunboats and militia in the rear. It will be less safe for him to advance than to retreat. Such is the outline of the military operations we suppose to be on foot. We wait further information with solicitude, but with hope that the final issue will be brilliant and decisive.

### Table of Distances.

As matter of interest we compile the following table of distance from Atlanta to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by Gen. SHERMAN:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Atlanta to Macon | 103 |
| Macon to Savannah | 190 |
| Atlanta to Augusta | 171 |
| Augusta to Savannah | 182 |
| Augusta to Charleston, S. C. | 137 |
| Atlanta to Lynchburg, Va. | 380 |

### Reports from Kingston and Atlanta.

*From the Milwaukee News, Nov. 16.*

We received yesterday a letter dated Kingston, Nov. 10, from a most trustworthy source, which sets at rest the question as to which direction SHERMAN has taken, although the writer carefully abstains from definite and particular statements. It confirms the view we have taken that the movement is to the Atlantic, and that Augusta and Savannah are the points aimed at. The letter is full of confidence, and reflects the sentiments of the officers who know SHERMAN best in regard to their General. We do not regard it improper to quote from the ardent expressions of the writer in regard to the ablest of our Generals, and his views as to the success of SHERMAN's movement.

He says: "It will be satisfactory for you to know that HOOD is provided for without any assistance from this army. THOMAS has a large force, sufficient to demolish HOOD whenever he shall next meet him. Our movement is an aggressive one, and, if I am not mistaken, it will be a blow at the very life of the rebellion. It is conceived entirely by SHERMAN, who is the most *lightning-like* thinker I have ever seen or heard of. He is never inactive, but seems to provide for every emergency. He does not neglect the most unimportant particular, keeping always in mind the grand plan of the campaign. He is unselfish, and appears to have in mind the highest interests of the country. His most constant effort seems to be, 'how shall I most effectually overcome the enemy.'" * *

When this campaign is ended, I think you will see the beginning of peace. The Confederate armies will then have been separated, and will have lost all organization or means of intercommunication, while ours will be more centralized."

We have before us a private letter from Atlanta, dated Nov. 6. The writer says; "I have only time to write a few words, as the last train going north leaves in a few minutes. I am assigned to Gen. HOWARD's headquarters, and will leave this place on Friday (the 11th) with the General for the South. When you hear from me again it will be from some seaport town."

This is reliable information, of a general nature, however. The particular points aimed at by SHERMAN can only be conjectured.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PREPARATIONS.

*From the Toledo (O.) Blade, Nov. 17.*

The definite route and destination of Gen. SHERMAN's movement from Atlanta are still matters of conjecture with the public, but no question seems to remain as to the following features of the plan: Atlanta is to be abandoned and everything between that point and Chattanooga, all property of value being removed to the latter place, including the iron of the railroad, thus making Chattanooga the outpost of our armies. The command of the Division of the Mississippi is to be placed in the hands of Gen. THOMAS, with an army sufficient to cope with HOOD or all the forces he and BEAUREGARD can bring into the field. Gen. SHERMAN's independent and separate command consists of a force of veterans large enough to furnish three columns of sufficient strength to march through the cotton States in any direction. His outfit is of the lightest possible kind. He takes 20 days' rations, intending to live off the enemy's country. Officers and men are allowed to take no baggage but such as can be carried on pack mules. No tents of any kind are to be taken, except sufficient for the writing of the Adjutant-General, Commissionary and Quartermaster Departments. Officers and men will be limited to their overcoats, blankets, &c., for protection. Even Gen. SHERMAN will in this respect fare with his humblest soldier. In fact, the army is to be a body of light troops going on a grand raid.

It would be vain now to speculate on the results of this bold enterprise, but the country is well assured that, so far as human means are concerned, it could not be in better hands. Our sources of information as to the above features of the movement are entirely reliable. The information has been in our possession for some time, but withheld for cause.

We may state, in addition to the facts given above, that an Ohio officer who left Dalton last week, reports that at that time the troops were scattered along the route between that place and Atlanta, removing the iron and tearing up the bed of the railroad, and were to proceed to that place as soon as their work was finished. He says the fact that SHERMAN was to abandon Atlanta and move South, was well understood in the army, but the destination of the expedition was not known.

REPORT OF A VOTE COMMISSIONER.

Capt. CHARLES ARMSTRONG, of Madison, Wis., Union Commissioner, has returned from a visit to SHERMAN's army, where he distributed ballots generally to Wisconsin soldiers.

Capt. ARMSTRONG states that SHERMAN's army, about Atlanta, were all ready to start upon a great expedition, none knew whither. Only one wagon to a regiment was allowed for baggage. The army was to take a large number of rations, salt and hard tack, but very little else.

WHERE OUR PRISONERS ARE TO BE FOUND.

*From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.*

We notice that the *Chronicle* and other of our cotemporaries, in treating upon the reported movements of SHERMAN in the Cotton States, theorize upon the probabilities of his being able to liberate the large number of prisoners they state as being at Andersonville, S. C. Some of them accordingly plan out a campaign for him, having for its purpose a march to Andersonville and the liberation of those prisoners, the organization of Federal authority, civil and military, in Western North Carolina, after which the capture of Wilmington and then a movement upon Richmond in coöperation with GRANT. These papers do not seem to be aware that the Union prisoners were removed from Andersonville some time since.

When SHERMAN captured Atlanta they were hastily removed from Andersonville and scattered at various points, Savannah, Charleston, and elsewhere lest SHERMAN should take a fancy to send a raiding expedition to Andersonville to liberate them. ALFRED ONDERKIRK, a member of the First District Columbia Cavalry, captured in May last in the fighting below Petersburgh, and who was sent to Andersonville, and afterwards (at the time of the rebel scare) sent to Savannah, and made his escape by jumping from a prisoner train going out of Savannah, and whose arrival in this city we have noticed, reports that the rebels have now located their main prison not at Andersonville, but at Millen, Georgia, a point at the junction of the Georgia Central Railroad and the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, about 80 miles from Savannah, 60 from Augusta, and 90 from Milledgeville.

At this point they have now gathered some twenty-five thousand Union prisoners—a very tempting little inducement for SHERMAN to pay Millen a visit, supposing him to be really making the bold advance toward salt water report assigns to him. Furthermore, Millen is on the direct line to be taken by SHERMAN, supposing him to be aiming—not at Charleston, or Mobile, or Wilmington—but at Savannah. A glance at the map will show that Savannah is the nearest point on the coast SHERMAN could reach from Atlanta; and ONDERKIRK's statements, as well as others, go to show that Savannah is more weakly defended on the land side than are either Charleston or Mobile, which places have been strongly fortified heretofore on the land side, in anticipation of attack in that direction from our land forces.

ONDERKIRK states, too, that Savannah was very weakly defended—so much so that detachments of marines from the vessels in the harbor were compelled to do shore guard-duty every third night. The country, too, traveled by ONDERKIRK on foot from Savannah to Atlanta presented no serious obstacles to a military movement, the country being level and the streams shallow, for the most part. The country, too, was amply stocked with sweet potatoes, corn and peas sufficient to sustain an army moving rapidly through.

This line of march would take SHERMAN directly through the district where the rebels have stored millions of bales of cotton, and would enable him to pay attention to the immense manufactories for cannon, small arms, powder, locomotives, &c., at Macon, Columbus and Augusta, which afford the main supply at this time for rebeldom. SHERMAN, starting with sixty days' provisions, eked out by supplies obtained on the road, could perform this work and reach tide-water, via Savannah, probably without encountering any obstacles that his daring genius could not overcome.

But he would not be in plight after such a march, and would not be provisioned sufficiently to enable him to sit down to the siege of cities defended on all sides like Charleston and Mobile.

The other programme allotted to him by some of our cotemporaries of a march through upper North Carolina (pausing to establish a government) to Wilmington, and then northward, is too impracticable, from its length of march and the impossibility of provisioning an army, to have probability.

The weight of presumption, then, is that if SHERMAN has really entered upon a movement to the sea coast, he is heading toward Savannah—there or thereabouts.

### The Late Attack on Atlanta.

*Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

KINGSTON, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

I have already informed you briefly by telegraph of the attempt of the enemy to resume possession of Atlanta. For some weeks the Southern papers have intimated that HOOD, or some other of the Commanders of the rebel army, would drive SHERMAN from that city and regain possession, but the Twentieth Corps were ready to receive them, although they had no idea that the foe would become sufficiently desperate and foolish to warrant the undertaking. For the purpose of giving the readers of the *Bulletin* facts which may enable them to judge of the position of our troops at the time of the attack on the morning of the 9th, and as such facts are no longer contraband, I will proceed to give them a few preliminary items of military information. When Gen. SHERMAN moved with his army in pursuit of HOOD in the latter part of September, he left the Twentieth Corps, under command of Gen. SLOCUM, within the defences of Atlanta. HOOD, however, had accomplished all he desired. The complete destruction of the railroad for a distance of some 23 miles between Atlanta and Chattanooga, thus preventing our troops from receiving supplies from the North, and also interfering seriously with the soldiers who desired to vote at the October election. The pursuit of SHERMAN and escape of the rebel army have already been noticed at large in your columns, and this *résumé* will therefore be confined only to SLOCUM's corps. As soon as that Commander found that his communications had been terminated, he devised plans for procuring supplies, and one foraging expedition after another was sent out in force in the direction of Yellow River and Stone Mountain, some twenty miles southeast of Atlanta, and each returned with some thousands of wagons and other vehicles loaded with corn, sweet potatoes, sorghum, sheep, and a general variety of animals and commodities which would be useful in the event of a protracted cessation of communication. A large amount of beef was salted down and no preparations were overlooked which could tend to make the veterans of the corps comfortable for almost an indefinite period. HOOD out of the way, and he escaped almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as he appeared upon the line of railway, Gen. SHERMAN rested for a brief period in the vicinity of Rome and then moved his troops toward Atlanta, retaining them, however, north of the Chattahoochie River, a sluggish stream over which the railroad bridge is thrown at a point six or eight miles this side of Atlanta. For a month, notwithstanding the exertions of several thousand men under command of Col. WRIGHT, of the Construction corps, who labored night and day to repair the railroad, the communications were suspended, but the last rail had scarcely been laid before trains, loaded with supplies, were speeding their way toward the isolated stronghold.

At noon on the 6th of November a telegraphic message was received by Gen. SLOCUM from Gen. SHERMAN, ordering him to move, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the entire Twentieth Corps had deserted their comfortable quarters, (frame shanties, with huge windows formed from the demolished dwellings of recent treasonable occupants,) and were on the way southwest from Atlanta. Three miles from the city, on the McDonough road, the corps halted and went into camp, the field and staff in tents, and the private soldiers beside their camp-fires, which sent their flames from every hill-side, illuminating the horizon for miles with the glare.

The night passed without molestation, but before daylight the pickets in front of Col. BUCKINGHAM's brigade of Western troops were attacked, and after losing a few of their number, not more than three or four in all, in killed and wounded, they were compelled to fall back. The rebels, however, discovering that the troops in camp comprised something more than a mere foraging expedition, did not follow up their insignificant success.

On Monday afternoon the corps returned to Atlanta, and preparations were immediately made for the election on the following day.

On Tuesday there was a pleasurable excitement in the different corps, but every evidence of disorder was so promptly checked that when the day closed, everything was as quiet as is wont in the Army of the Cumberland, not even the presence of the Democratic Commissioners and agents tending to provoke unpleasant misunderstandings. The quiet and feeling of security, however, which reigned during that day and night, were unexpectedly changed on the morning of the 9th, by the unexpected appearance of the enemy. The first assault was made on the road leading to Decatur, two or three pieces of artillery being placed on an elevation a short distance beyond the limits of Atlanta. Their shot and shell for some time fell rapidly in and about the ruins of the rolling-mill, near which the immense train of ammunition was destroyed, when the rebels evacuated the city, but did no damage to the troops who were manning the works in that direction. Finding the assault unsuccessful, they attempted to drive the men of the Third Division (Gen. WARD's) from their fortifications, but were again defeated. The works guarded by a portion of Gen. GEARY's celebrated division, more particularly those under the supervision of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, were also assaulted, and for some hours the shelling was rather too rapid to be pleasant or agreeable. Three or four pieces of artillery were placed in position on a hillock some fifteen hundred yards from the line of works, a strong force of dismounted cavalry were posted behind the outer works, about half a mile in front of those behind which our men were standing and kneeling, and another force advanced across the plateau and along the line of the Macon road, of which, by the way, nothing remains hereabout save the foundations, the rails and ties having been removed. We had no artillery in position, at that point, but GEARY's veterans were soon in line, with their commander and his staff riding to and fro, superintending the defensive operations. The dismounted cavalry of the enemy advanced without order, but with unusual audacity, until a portion of them had reached a point not one hundred and fifty yards distant from the fortifications. The order was given, and although no volleys were fired, a sufficient number of muskets were discharged to cause the rebels to scatter and retreat, leaving a young Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Georgia, not more than eighteen years of age, and with a recently written commission in his pocket, and a private, dead upon the ground, and two more too badly wounded to escape. One prisoner was also taken. The enemy retreated to their hive of works, and subsequently mounted their horses and retreated towards Rough and Ready.

It was ascertained that the rebels were a portion of several of YOUNG's command, of which the celebrated Cobb Legion is a part.

During the fight the Twenty-ninth, Seventy-third and One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, and in fact, almost the entire Corps, were in line of battle, ready for any emergency.

In the afternoon, Capt. PALMER, Adjutant-General or Acting-Brig.-Gen. SELFRIDGE's staff, went out from this Brigade, which was then stationed about two miles out on the Marietta road, to make a reconnoissance. As he was riding along with his orderly, who was unarmed, he noticed two or three females running hastily towards a large dwelling a short distance to the south, and suspecting that something was wrong both of the horsemen dashed towards the building. Alighting from their animals they quickly entered the doorway, and there stood two individuals clad in butternut, who were respectfully invited to accompany the gallant Captain to headquarters. Upon searching one of them a paper was found which represented that the bearer was a soldier in the Cobb Legion, who had received permission from Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to go from Virginia to Georgia and Tennessee on a thirty days' furlough to procure a horse. There is no doubt, however, that both the captives were guerrillas, probably temporarily under Gen. YOUNG's command.

On the afternoon of the 9th Gen. WILLIAMS made a reconnoissance, but, failing to find the enemy, returned, and the different brigades were ordered back to their camps.

If the rebels desire Atlanta, Gen. SHERMAN will, doubtless, in a few days give them the opportunity of manning such works in that city as they may deem advisable to hold.

Trains still continue to ply between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and thousands of refugees are going northward to seek relief from the oppression of their tyrannical taskmasters of the so-called Southern Confederacy. D.

### A Sixty Days' Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A private in Gen. SHERMAN's army, writing to a friend, says, that every man had been supplied with two pairs of shoes, and that the general preparations were for a sixty days' campaign, but none of the men knew the destination of the army.

# FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

**The Late Reconnoissance by the Enemy—Return of Captain Brewster — Additional Casualties.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

[NOTE.—The following letter has been in the hands of MOSBY's guerrillas, but was recaptured by our troops. It reads all the better for its adventures.—ED. TIMES.]

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Monday Evening, Nov. 18, 1864.

The advance of the enemy on Saturday, it now appears, was a reconnoissance in force. KERSHAW's division of infantry, reinforced by conscripts mainly, it is presumed, advanced down the Strasburgh pike, across Cedar Creek, while LOMAX's cavalry moved down the Luray Valley, and ROSSER, with his cavalry, but without artillery, came down the middle back road (between the Strasburgh and Winchester pike and the back road) on our right. The Second Brigade (Colonel PENDLETON) of CUSTER's division, met the enemy on our right, the Second Brigade (Gen. DEVINS) of MERRITT's division, in the centre, and General POWELL's cavalry command on the extreme left. On the right and centre, though no artillery was used, the skirmishing was quite heavy, as may be inferred from the fact that in Gen. DEVINS' brigade alone, there were ten men killed and twenty or more wounded.

On the left Gen. POWELL displayed considerable skill in the management there. The First Brigade, Col. COPEHART, (First Virginia Cavalry,) was first thrown in, and several suunccessful charges were made. Finally, the Second Brigade, Col. SCHOONMAKER, (14th Penn. Cavalry,) was massed on the right of the road, and the First Brigade charged and fell back in obedience to orders, the enemy, as was anticipated, making a vigorous pursuit. This movement enabled the Second Brigade to attack the enemy in flank with good results. The enemy, thrown into confusion, fled panic-stricken, leaving artillery and everything that impeded their flight behind. They were pursued about eight miles, when men and horses being exhausted and night coming on, the pursuit was abandoned. A rebel Colonel was killed and Gen. LOMAX is reported wounded. One of the pieces of artillery captured bears the Richmond mark, and another was made in Georgia. Both were three-inch rifled pieces. This would seem to indicate that we have recaptured nearly all of the guns of this class captured or stolen from Uncle Sam by the rebels. As I stated in a previous letter, the enemy were driven back at all points on Saturday. Yesterday our cavalry advanced in force to ascertain if the enemy really meant fight, when, without offering much resistance, they recrossed Cedar Creek. The pursuit was kept up as far as Fisher's Hill and then abandoned. Five rebel soldiers—all conscripts—captured yesterday by the First Division, assert that since entering the service they have never fired a shot, and never intended to do so. The fact that these men were loaded down with clothing corroborates their story as to being new soldiers.

To-day the enemy are back where they were two weeks ago, with headquarters at New-Market.

HOW CAPT. BREWSTER ESCAPED.

Capt. BREWSTER, C. S., Third Cavalry Division, captured by MOSBY, one week ago last Saturday, returned to camp yesterday. It appears that after the seven men had been selected at Rectortown, on Sunday, and started for the place of execution, the remaining prisoners—twenty-two in number—were marched toward Richmond, guarded by sergeant and five men only. Halting at Sperryville over night, the prisoners were placed in a house, and during a quarrel among the guard, Capt. BREWSTER escaped from a window. It took the Captain five or six days to reach our lines, as he could only travel by night. The negroes along the route acted as guides and furnished him with food; and the better to avoid being identified or recaptured, he blacked his own face.

Annexed will be found an additional list of casualties in the Cavalry Corps:

J. Gray, Co. G, 1st Connecticut Cavalry—head.
Irving Hull, Co. C, 2d Ohio—shoulder.
John Kehoe, Co. D, 8th New-York—hand.
Corp. Charles Lewis, Co. C, 1st Connecticut—forearm—flesh.
Jacob Wire, Co. D, 2d New-York—forearm.
Andrew Johnson, Co. D, 25th New-York—side.
John Hoover, Co C 25th New-York—face.
Morris Hawley, Co. M, 25th New-York.
Leroy V. Cowan, Co. K, 9th New-York—hip.
Sergt. Wm. Lord, Co. G, 25th N. Y.—shoulder.
Charles Dunn, (Indian,) Co. L, 5th Michigan—shoulder.
George Hodgetts, Co. L, 5th Michigan—knee.
John Manning, Co. H, 25th New-York—back.
Robert Foster, Co. L, 6th New-York—arm.
Wm. Birmingham, Co. L, 25th New-York—foot.
Capt. J. F. Connelly, Co. H, 25th New-York—foot.
Andrew Vice, Co. H, 25th New-York—leg.
John Marks, Co. B, 25th New-York—knee.
Fred. A. Pond, Co. E, 5th Michigan—leg.
Wm. Scharzer, Co. K, 25th New-York—shoulder.
Hiram D. Wright, Co. D, 5th Michigan—foot.
Wm. Kleckow, Battery C, 4th United States—contusion of foot.
Casper Sacks, Co. E, 1st Michigan—shoulder.
Augustus Moliter, Co. I, 25th New-York—hip.
Corp. Francis Bathell, Co. L, 25th New-York—head.
Joseph H. Gilbert, Co. F, 25th New-York—foot.
George G. Willetts, Co. E, 2d United States Cavalry—hand.
Hiram L. Gilmore, Co. K, 1st New-York Dragoons—leg.
W. Neil, (colored servant,) Co. I, 25th New York—shoulder.

E. A. PAUL.

**Position of the Enemy—Capture of a Scouting Party.**

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

The enemy have entirely left our front. To-day the army telegraph was completed between the outside world and this army.

This morning a detachment of sixteen men and a sergeant was returning from Summit Point Station, when they were attacked by MOSBY, and of the whole party seven were either wounded or killed, and the balance captured.

Sergt. SCHAFFER, Co. E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had command of the party, was mortally wounded.
R. N. Moll, wounded.
O. Fox, wounded.
H. Fredericks, killed.
M. M. Gayler, escaped.
Jere Schaffer, wounded.
Henry Gibe, wounded.

The balance of the command it is supposed was captured.

Col. KELLOGG, of the Seventeenth, with a detachment, went out in pursuit of MOSBY, and recaptured three men belonging to the Second Massachusetts.

E. A. PAUL.

# THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

**Defeat of Gen. Gillem near Bull's Gap—Capture of Four Hundred Prisoners by Gen. Breckinridge.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Intelligence deemed reliable, the accuracy of which cannot be determined to-night, says:

Very recently the rebel Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, with 10,000 men, attacked Gen. GILLEM near Bull's Gap, and after a desperate fight, defeated GILLEM, who lost four hundred prisoners.

The number of killed and wounded is not stated.

No fears of an invasion of Kentucky in consequence of this reverse is apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet the advance of any rebel force into the State.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.*

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Nov. 15, 1864.

*Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:*

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE reports that on the night of the 13th inst. he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat.

About 1 o'clock on the 14th inst., with VAUGHAN's and DUKE's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, and ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

R. E. LEE.

**Fighting at Strawberry Plains.**

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles above Knoxville, in force yesterday morning, at daylight.

The fighting continued at intervals all day.

Our forces held their own.

The rebels were repulsed in every attack.

## THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

**The Destruction of the Marsh Fishery.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Rear-Admiral STRIBLING has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Okaloma River, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, on Oct. 19.

The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and sixteen prisoners captured without any loss on our side.

The following captures are reported to the Department:

The English schooner *Lucy*, with an assorted cargo, was captured by the U. S. schooner *Sea Bird*. The crew all escaped to the shore in a small boat, with the exception of one man, who was too drunk to move or say anything. She was from Bahia, and cleared for Matamoras.

Acting-Vol. Lieut. SCHIMIDT, commanding U. S. steamer *Nita*, reports the capture of an unknown schooner on the 24th of October. The crew also escaped to the shore in a small boat. Before leaving they fired the schooner, but the flames were extinguished by a boat's crew from the *Nita*.

A small sloop, no name, was captured, Oct. 24, by the U. S. sloop *Rosalie*.

All the captured vessels are now attached to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

**Wisconsin.**

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Official returns of the State of Wisconsin give LINCOLN 7,000 majority on the home vote, and with the home and soldiers' vote together, about 15,000. The Congressmen stand: Union, five; Democrat, one. The soldiers' vote elects Gen. PAINE, of the First District, by 200 to 300 majority. The Senate stands: Union, 23; Democrat, 10. Assembly: Union, 69; Democrat, 31.

**The Great Gale on Lake Erie—Great Destruction of Property.**

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Detroit *Free Press* estimates that fifty vessels, worth, with their cargoes, a million of a dollars, were destroyed in the recent gale on Lake Erie.

**Steamers Outward Bound.**

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamers *City of Baltimore, America* and *Pennsylvania* cleared the bar at 3 o'clock this afternoon, all bound out.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

**The Southern "Peace Party"—Conscription of Editors—The War in Georgia—Richmond Gossip—Enlistment of Negroes.**

Our files of Southern papers furnish us the following additional extracts:

THE SOUTHERN "PEACE PARTY."

*From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 5.*

In republics, all sorts of devices are resorted to, to cajole and beguile the people. Amongst the most prominent is that of party names. The original Yankee—the New-Englander—is notorious for his propensity to deception. If there is a direct and indirect way of accomplishing an object, he is sure to take the indirect. The consolidation party in the United States has, from the commencement of the Union of the United States, been under the teachings and guidance of New-England. Hence, the very first party name they assumed after the Constitution of the United states went into operation, was a falsehood. Aiming to consolidate the Government, they assumed a party name implying directly the contrary. They called their party—the Federal Party—as if to maintain the Government as a Confederacy, was the grave principle of their party organization. They soon made that name odious; and then assumed the name of National Republicans—then of Whigs—then of Republicans, when they had consummated their consolidation policy in abolitionism; and now, at this day, after they have set up over the United States as complete a despotism as exists in Russia, they have succeeded in getting the world, and even ourselves, to call them "*Federals*"—as if the Government they supported was a Confederate Government of Independent States.

The corrupt association with these people, through the Government at Washington, very naturally spread its influence over the whole Union and contaminated the South. In all the past struggles in the South to continue our union with them, those supporting their Union have always sought disguise in the party names they have assumed. We will not dwell upon the past, but beg leave to call attention to the last phasis of political jugglery in the way of party names, which is now playing its part before us. There is a party which calls itself the Peace party. True, peace is very popular just now. The land groans with suffering and blood, spread over it by our accursed Yankee foes. There is not a human breast in the Confederacy but longs for peace. There is a party which assumes this blessed sound as the shiboleth of its organization. But do they mean simply peace by their organization? If so, everybody belongs to it. But they mean something more. They mean peace, with submission to Yankee domination. They mean reconstruction. Our Confederacy is to be abolished; our independence surrendered; and the vilest of all despotisms to be established over us by a reunion with the hateful and hated Yankee run together. Sitting in the high seats of command over us, clothed in purple, in whose red we see the blood of our fathers, brothers, sons—we are to bow down in obeisance before him. Our own slaves are to be made the instruments of our torture and degradation, until life itself shall be a burden too loathsome and horrible to be endured, and this is peace! This it is, which the peace party is to obtain for us! What is it, but the basest treachery or the weaker desperation? Our late disasters, occasioned by no inherent weakness in our resources, but by the wretched mismanagement of our Government, we fear, has spread despondency over our cause. But it should be remembered, that in time of peril, true wisdom cannot exist without true courage. The most desperate man in a storm at sea, is always he that is most frightened. He will cast the life-boats overboard to lighten the ship; or seize the anchor when it is going down.

REBEL CONSCRIPTION OF EDITORS.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 9.*

The Constitution of the Confederate States extends to the Press the *ægis* of its protection, and, selecting it out from all other professions, gives it an honorable security against even the Congress of the Confederacy. Coupling it with the free worship of Almighty God the Constitution connects it also with the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Its place in the Constitution is between the Vox Dei and the Vox Populi, subordinate to the one, superior to the other. This could not have been mere accident; there must have existed some reason for this protection and for the immediate conjunction with religion and popular petition.

We find this same importance given to the press in the 16th section of the Bill of Rights, reported by Mr. WYTHE, of the Virginia Convention, to the Federal Constitution, as follows: "That the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated." What sort of a bulwark of liberty would the press be with *detailed* editors—the underlings of an underling? It is to this degraded position that the President has deliberately recommended the Congress to reduce the press. He does not say that the army needs their services, but that the exemption by law should be repealed, and that "a discretion be vested in the military authorities" to detail the editors, whensoever and wheresoever those authorities may regard them as "essential to the public service."

Editors, as individuals, deserve no more consideration from the Congress than "shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, printers, millers, miners, physicians and telegraph operators," but as the Press, without editors, would be playing Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted, there is something due to the intelligence of the people, which demands at the hands of Congress that the Press of the country be not wholly prostrated at the foot of the Executive power, and forced to petition for existence, and to receive it upon such conditions as the Executive, or his detailing subordinates, may choose to impose.

Exemption by law gave an honorable position to the Press, secured its independence, and left no rod suspended over its head, but such as the people raised by their support or rejection. But an editor emerging from that cesspool of corruption, the detail system, would be an object of offence to the virtuous people of these States, and the paper he conducted cease to be an organ of public opinion, and become the miserable conduit of those to whose favor he owed his exemption from the ranks.

No! for God's sake put us in the army, the trenches, anywhere; but save us from the degraded position of a detailed editor.

Did the President, when he recommended this degradation to the press of his country, know that neither "telegraph operators, workmen in mines, engineers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, nor millers," were exempt by law, and that his recommendation pointed only at professors, teachers, physicians and the press of the country?

The exemptions by the law of February 17, 1864, are: Ministers of religion at the time of the passage of the act, superintendents and physicians of asylums, public printers of Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers certified on oath to be indispensable; skilled apothecaries, of date October 10, 1862; physicians over thirty years of age and of seven years' practice; presidents and teachers of colleges, engaged as such two years before the passage of the law; overseers or agriculturists of fifteen negroes; presidents, &c., of railroads, and mail contractors.

These are all the "classes" exempt by law. There is no exemption in the law for "telegraph operators, workmen in the mines, engineers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths and millers;" and if any of these "classes" have been exempted, it is the fault, not of the law, but of its administration. The law also gives discretionary power to the President, under the "public necessity" clause, to make "additional exemptions;" but is it necessary to destroy the Press of the country to repair the evil consequences that may have arisen from maladministration rather than defective legislation?

There can be no frauds where exemption is granted by law; but when the detail system or the "public necessity" clause is substituted, the door is opened wide to every species of corruption. The widest latitude of exemption by law does less injury than the closest system of detail. The one is open to the inspection of every official and of every citizen; the other is known only to the detailed man and to the officer. There can be no fraud in the former, there has been much in the latter. Had the President recommended the Congress to abandon all details and substitute a wider range of exemption, he would have suggested a measure for the suppression of fraud and corruption.

For sixty years the Richmond *Enquirer* has existed a newspaper, free, unbought, unpurchaseable, and never shall it exist otherwise with our consent. The support we have heretofore given the President and the cause, has been conscientious and free; no other support can we ever give it. If the Congress considers that the bone and muscle of the press are worth more than its brains to the cause, send us all to the ranks, there we may do some service to the country, but as detailed editors, we may become the tools, the minions of power, but we should cease to be the agencies of expression for a free people.

The press is not a "class;" it is an institution, as such recognized by enlightened opinion all over the world, and guarded, as we have shown, by the power of the Constitution. Neither shoemaking, nor tanning, nor blacksmithing, nor millering, nor any of the "classes" with which the President has connected the press, have any constitutional recognition. Religion and the press, and popular petition, is the trinity protected by the Constitution. When the President shall have succeeded in striking the central essence from this triune guard of public liberty, and deprived religion of its organs and popular petition of its voice, he we have added not a hundred men to the army, but darkness will brood over the land, illumined only by the rush-lights of pensioned and purchased papers edited by details.

The first step toward despotism will have been taken when the press of the country is put under the control of the Executive details. The army will not receive one hundred retruits from this recommendation to substitute detail for exemption of the press, but the world will soon learn what value to set upon the voice of a press whose conductors owe their exemption from service to the favor of a detail.

Let it be remembered that unlimited and unrestrained power corrupted even the Psalmist of Israel, and that under the "universally-recognized paramount political duty of every member of society" to serve in the army, Uriah, the Hittite, was sacrificed to the guilty passions of King David, who sent him to the army with a letter to the Commander, saying: "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten and die"—a fate easily visited on an obnoxious editor under the detail system.

Under the Virginia Bill of Rights, the freedom of the press is guaranteed. We do not believe that the State of Virginia will quietly permit her press to be wholly destroyed. The only pleasure yet left to conductors of the press is the kind and cheerful support given them by the people. They have uncomplainingly borne with all the embarrassments that have beset the press, and aided and sustained us in all our difficulties. We do not believe they will permit this last disgrace to be visited upon the press.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

From the annual report of the State Comptroller of Georgia we gather some interesting statistics relative to the condition of what has been called the "Empire State of the Confederacy." The returns are from one hundred and eight counties, five being left out in consequence of their being held by the enemy. The average value of the land for this year is placed at $10 95 per acre, about double the value at which it was estimated in 1863; and the total value of all property shows an increase of 91 per cent. over the old estimate. The number of slaves in the State has increased 15,198, and the whites about 7,000.

The decrease in the number of polls is 13,101; professions, 50; in the number of acres of land, 2,916,202; of children, 6,034—between the ages of twelve and fifteen, 215.

Slaves have been returned at an increased value of about 100 per cent.; land, at 81 per cent.; city and town property, at 82 per cent.; merchandise, at 90 per cent.

The decrease in the number of polls, and professions, &c., is, no doubt, caused by persons going into the army, all of whom owning less than $1,000 not being taxable.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year amounted to $15,434,523, and the disbursements to within $2,146,087 of that amount. The estimated expenditures and receipts for 1865 will increase this balance to $6,409,425. The public debt of the State is $23,980,692, about $9,000,000 of which comes under the head of war debt.

The liabilities and assets of the banks have been curtailed about $30,000,000 since last year. The number of sheep returned in the State is 447,965.

THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES.

*Richmond Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle.*

The enlistment of negroes in the military service of the Confederate States is becoming a prominent topic. I heard a Virginia farmer, the owner of 300 slaves, say that he would give up his able bodied negro men to the Government for soldiers, and beyond this, would promise to give to his negroes who would faithfully discharge their duties in the field, a sufficient quantity of arable land to enable them to support themselves. This sounds very strange, but it is true.

The city is very quiet, but frolicking and folly are still in the ascendant. May God help us.

RICHMOND GOSSIP.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes the subjoined gossipy letters to that journal:

OCT. 28.

Our emissaries at the North often give information of coming movements, but never until day before yesterday have they foretold exactly the time and place of an attack. We were further apprised that the attack on Wilmington was to be simultaneous with that on the Boydton road. Foul weather, perhaps, delayed the latter part of the programme.

The Virginia regiments are now very full. PICKETT's division is stronger than it ever has been. I am told that Gen. LEE says "Virginia has done nobly in response to the last call, but North Carolina has done even better." All honor to the old North State.

The President's call to prayer, fasting and humiliation, excites no remark. It is well written, but has a formal sound. Nevertheless, our prayers should be fervent.

It is whispered that other despondent prominent men are with Messrs. BOYCE and STEPHENS in their peace convention talk, which is said to be based on objections to Mr. DAVIS' policy, from which it is proposed that State interposition shall rescue us. A subservient Congress, secret sessions and a timid press are as much to blame as Mr. DAVIS, whose errors might have been checked if Congress and the press could have believed in the good sense and spirit of the people. We should not run wild but use our remedies.

OCT. 31.

Yesterday being Sunday, there were rumors in plenty. PRICE had defeated ROSECRANS, and Gen. CLARKE had captured Kansas City; EARLY had whipped SHERIDAN, and MOSBY had played hob with the Manassas Gap Railroad, etc. It turned out that LOMAX had had a little cavalry success, and PRICE, according to the Yankees, had got the worst of it. To-day there seems to be no news.

Why should the Yankee desecrate these magnificent days, the glory of the dying year, with carnage? The fates answer not, and the shedding of blood continues without let or hindrance. I think it quite possible GRANT will endeavor to retrieve the disaster of last Thursday before this week is over. PRICE's "defeat" (he retired for want of ammunition) seems not to have effected the gold market, and gold must be below 200 before election day. Therefore GRANT is obliged to fight.

The Yankees pretend that SHERMAN's army is in Alabama, but one of their papers lets out the fact that Chattanooga is now the base, and it is most likely that SHERMAN has hurried his troops into Tennessee, to intercept HOOD's movement at Guntersville. LINEBURGH, the agent of the Mutual Press Association, has not yet reached HOOD, and the agent of the Old Association has mysteriously disappeared. The acting Superintendent, Mr. GRAEME, failing to reach his agent by telegraph, has advertised him as lost in one of the Augusta papers.

When the war broke out, three of the sons of CONWAY ROBINSON (formerly a prominent lawyer of this city, and well known as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society) made their way from the North with great difficulty, via the West, into our lines, and entered the army as privates, where they have remained ever since. One of them fell at Bristoe last year; and on Thursday last, a second (CARY ROBINSON, the color-bearer of his regiment, and a noble young man,) was killed at Burgess' Mill. Only one of the three remains, and his great hope has been to carry his younger brothers back to their mother, who has not seen them for four years. What must be that mother's feelings?

In Virginia I learn that death has singled out the brightest and best of our young men; and my friends, who are better acquainted with the South Carolina graduates of the University of Virginia than I am, tell me that the relentless archer has not failed to select the very pick and flower of them all. Few, very few, of those noble young Carolinians who came to defend their Alma-Mater remain. General HAMPTON has just laid one of his sons in the tomb, and another lies wounded.

A truce to sad thoughts. Had our glorious youth survived the war, they could only have shared the common lot, and died "all old men." Worse, perhaps, for us, but far better for them, that "their painful life ended" while it was yet morning. God's will has been done.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, in a long editorial, favors the arming of the slaves, and says: The employment of slaves as soldiers was never suggested as a proposition preferable to any other, but solely as a remedy to which dire necessity might eventually drive the Confederate Government. Considerations of a double character are involved in this measure; there is a moral influence which the conscription of a quarter of a million of slaves to fight for their freedom, and our freedom from Yankee masters, would have upon our enemies and upon the world at large, and there is a physical influence of such an augmentation of our army, upon that army, our people, our enemy and our cause. Nor should these two considerations be separated in the discussions of this proposition. And the article concludes as follows:

"If the necessity exists, then we say not over 40,000 only, but any number that the necessity may require should be conscripted, for negro slavery was the mere occasion, and is not the object or end of this war. We would show to the world a lesson that, for national independence and freedom from Yankee domination, in addition to the sacrifices already made, the people of these States are ready and willing, when necessity arises, to sacrifice any number or all of the slaves to the cause of national freedom, and we would teach the enemy that "exhaustion" has but merely brought to our attention the fighting resources of four millions of slaves, and that the Spring campaign shall open with an army of a quarter of a million of negroes, beside our noble veterans, and

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

# FOREIGN NEWS.

**The Death of the Artist Leech—The Demeanor of Muller in the Prison Box—The Cotton Crop of Egypt—How a Fast Young Lady Tried to get Married.**

Our foreign files, the reception of which has been previously announced, furnish the following interesting matter:

## THE FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN LEECH.

*From the London Times, Nov. 4.*

On Friday afternoon the remains of the late Mr. JOHN LEECH were consigned to their last resting place in All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal Green. Many carriages and a larger concourse of mourning friends than is common on such occasions attended his body to the cemetery chapel, and, as they passed along on their melancholy errand, there was a marked and unusual manifestation of sympathy on the part of the tenants of the thoroughfares through which they proceeded to the cemetery. It was as if the latter knew that a great artistic genius had ceased to exist, and were deeply interested in the tribute which his friends and admirers were thus paying to his cherished memory. There was no mistaking the sentiment of those who lined the roads or thronged the paths up to the cemetery chapel.

The procession arrived at the gate of the cemetery shortly after half-past one. The carriages passed up the broad roadway toward the north of the cemetery, and drew up in front of the chapel, the bell of which had been mournfully tolling while the procession was slowly moving onward.

The pall bearers were: Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. J. E. Millais, R. A., Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. F. M. Evans (Bradbury and Evans, proprietors of *Punch*), Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Henry Silver. There were seven mourning coaches, the first three being occupied by members and friends of the deceased's family, including Mr. John Leech (his father), Capt. Charles Eaton and Mr. T. Eaton (his brothers-in-law), Mr. Hayward, Mr. Armstrong, Dr. Quain, Dr. Walsh, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. John Denton, Mr. Charles Adams, &c. In the last four carriages were sixteen gentlemen, all more or less, with one exception, associated with Mr. Leech in his relation to *Punch*, the exception being Rev. S. R. Hole, who read the service over the grave. The first of these four carriages was occupied by Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Evans, Sr., Mr. J. E. Millais, R. A., and Rev. S. R. Hole; the second by Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. John Tenniel and Mr. Horace Mayhew; the third by Mr. H. Silver, Mr. Charles Keene, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. W. Bradbury, Jr., and Mr. George Du Maurier; the fourth by Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. R. H. Howard, Mr. Evans, Jr., and Mr. Felix Joyce. In the cemetery, among the crowd, were Capt. Sherard Osborn and Commander Heath, R. N., Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Dallas, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Percival Leigh, Mr. W. Topham, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. German Reed, Mr. H. K. Browne, ("Phiz") Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Mr. A. Halliday, Mr. W. P. Frith, R. A., Mr. T. Landseer, Rev. Mr. Lyte, Mr. Grunleson, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Godfrey Turner, Mr. Creswick, (the tragedian,) Mr. Richard Doyle, Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. W. Brunton, Mr. George Hodder, Mr. Blackett, (Hurst & Blackett,) Dr. Hood, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Geo. Russell, Mr. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Arthur Lewis, Mr. W. King, Rev. Horace Roberts, Rev. George Currey, (preacher at the Charter House,) Mr. Felix Knyvett, Mr. A. B. Kelly, Mr. James C. O'Dowd, (barrister,) Mr. R. Orridge, (barrister,) Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Edward Murray, Mr. Philip, R. A., &c.

The arrangements for the funeral were conducted by Mr. W. GARSTIN, of Welbeck-street. The hearse used on this occasion was the same that conveyed the remains of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD to the grave. It was not the unsightly oblong box upon wheels which is usually employed at funerals in this country; but a light open carriage, of a gracefully curved shape, having on each side an escutcheon with the initials "J. L.," and the coffin and pall being fully visible.

As soon as the coffin was placed upon the trestles and the mourners had taken their places, the friends of the deceased entered the chapel while the first part of the Burial Service was solemnly read by the Rev. CHARLES STUART, of King's College, London. The remainder of the service was read at the grave by the Rev. S. R. HOLE, an intimate and cherished friend of the deceased, and the coffin was lowered into the grave with an accompaniment of visible emotion on the part of those surrounding it, which is rarely witnessed at the interment of either a good or a great man, but which was singularly intensified here, where the good and great man were one. How many who looked down into that deep grave recalled the familiar charm of their life, which they owed to the cunning of that practiced hand which lay there still and motionless! How many, above the average even of a popular man's friends, bewailed the fatal numbness of that manly and tender heart!

"For Lycidas was dead, dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and had not left his peer;
Who would not sing for Lycidas?"

Who would not rather mourn when a spirit so gentle and graceful had passed away, and even its mortal frame had gone from our sight forever?

He was buried with one grave only between him and THACKERAY, who was his schoolfellow at Charter House and his attached friend throughout life. It was no further back than the commencement of this very year that he stood weeping for his friend, probably on the very spot where his own monument will be erected.

## THE CONVICT MULLER.

*From the London Times, Nov. 4*

The demeanor of FRANZ MULLER, now under sentence of death in Newgate, continues to be quiet and composed, as it has always been since his conviction, after the first paroxysm of grief which followed his sentence had passed away. Toward the warders charged with his safe custody he is reserved and incommunicative, without, however, being in the least morose. He eats and sleeps well. On Monday evening he had gone to bed about seven o'clock, and in less than an hour afterward he was sound asleep. He usually sleeps right through the night, and rises about half past six. He attends the morning service in the chapel daily, and is permitted to take exercise in a yard adjoining his cell, attended by a warder. Copies of the Scriptures, both in German and English, and religious tracts are sent to him from day to day in considerable numbers. He spends much of his time in reading the Bible principally. On Friday or the day before a member of the German Society in London called at the jail and asked permission of the Governor for some ladies to come and pray with him, but it was declined as being contrary to usage. On Thursday Alderman and Sheriff BESLEY paid a visit to the prison, and saw the convict, but only in a casual way, and the interview had no public interest. On the same day Mr. BEARD, his attorney, accompanied by a man, had an interview with MULLER, in the presence of Mr. JONAS, the Governor. The introduction of this stranger is thus explained. It is understood that MULLER has more than once said that he bought the hat alleged to have been the hat of Mr. BRIGGS, at the shop of Mr. DIGANCE in the Royal Exchange, whose name it bears, and that he bought it of a shopman there whose appearance he described, and whom he thought he could identify. Mr. DIGANCE, it is said, has only one shopman, and he has been in his service for about twelve years. On Thursday the shopman was taken by Mr. BEARD into the convict's cell, in the presence of the Governor, but MULLER, it is said, did not recognize him, nor did the stranger recollect having seen the convict before. The interview only lasted a few minutes.

An attempt has been made to connect MULLER with the murder of the young woman EMMA JACKSON, which took place in a house of ill-fame in George-street, St. Giles', on the 9th of April, 1863, from some alleged similarity in personal appearance between him and the man, a foreigner, who had accompanied her to the house, and who was last seen in her company. At first it was said that a handkerchief had been found in MULLER's box, which is supposed to have belonged to the murdered woman. It is believed there is not the slightest foundation for the story about the handkerchief. Certainly no such handkerchief was shown at the trial, and Inspector TANNER at one part of the proceedings, at the request of the Solicitor-General produced the box of the prisoner, with the whole of its contents, just as it was found on board the *Victoria* as the vessel was approaching New-York. With respect to the alleged similarity of personal appearance, it is said that both the shoeblack boy who cleaned the alleged murderer's boots previous to his entering the house in George-street, and the girl who was a servant there, have seen MULLER, and they declare he is not the same man. This is not the first time a convict under sentence of death has had other murders laid to his charge. It is a somewhat common practice in the case of noted criminals.

## STRANDING OF THE JURA.

*From the European Times, Nov 5.*

On Thursday morning, the 3d, the fine Canadian mail steamship *Jura*, Capt. GRAHAM, was stranded at the entrance to this port. She was one of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, and left Quebec on the 22d ult., arriving off Greencastle on the 2d. Having transferred all the mails except those for Liverpool, the *Jura* left for the Mersey. On Thursday morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, during the fog which prevailed, and whilst in charge of the pilot, the vessel ran on shore near Waterloo. Every effort was made to get her off, but without success. Shortly after she struck the passengers—seventeen cabin and fifty-one in the steerage—with all the officers not actually engaged, were landed at the north stage. Early in the forenoon the vessel parted amidships, but it is satisfactory to learn that the compartments forward and aft in which the cargo is stored, remain perfectly tight. Where she separated, the midship section contained only coals. The cargo will therefore be discharged with little if any damage. Every exertion is being made to get out the cargo, and with that object lighters are now alongside to receive it. Should the weather continue favorable, it is expected that the vessel may be floated off. The *Jura* lies directly off Waterloo Church, and is partially submerged at high water, the after-part only having sunk. We understand the *Jura* is the third steam vessel that has run aground on the spot referred to. The *Jura* is an iron ship of 2,014 tons burthen, built on the Clyde, in 1854, for the Cunard Company. She is 300 feet long, has three decks, and is bark rigged. Her engines are of 450 horse-power. The unfortunate vessel, together with her sister ship the *Etna* (now forming one of the Inman line of steamers,) was employed by Government during the war in the Crimea, and subsequently she ran between Liverpool and New-York. She was purchased about five years ago by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, for the Canadian mail service. The value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at about £120,000.

## SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

### A SEVERE BLOW FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

*From the British Army and Navy Journal.*

We cannot refuse the evidence which exists that SHERIDAN has again inflicted a very severe blow on the Confederates, and that he has once more proved himself a capable leader, well worthy of the confidence his troops repose in his ability and courage. Whatever the Confederate accounts may say, there can be no doubt they were resting quite satisfied with the success they had achieved in the earlier part of the day, when SHERIDAN led his reformed and reinvigorated troops upon them, and turned disaster into victory. The Confederates were apparently as much surprised as the Federals had been in the morning. They were overwhelmed with the rush of the great wave which had suddenly risen out of the slough of despond into which they had driven the scattered fragments of their enemy, and the occupation of Strasburgh by Gen. SHERIDAN, and the capture of 25 guns and 1,600 prisoners, and many wagons, ambulances, &c., are the material guarantees of truth of the victory.

This battle has been spoken of for some time. SHERIDAN was preparing for it, and in all probability was away receiving his final instructions at Washington when LONGSTREET anticipated the blow himself which very nearly destroyed the Federals. Why they were not pursued and completely routed we cannot learn or imagine. One special distinctive feature which has added much to the loss of life and waste of blood and protracted suffering of this war, is in the inability of the armies on either side to convert a defeat into a rout, and to achieve a decisive victory. It may be that there is some peculiarity in the formation of American armies which prevents their being shattered to atoms, or of executing long and relentless pursuits.

### SHERIDAN'S ABILITIES.

*From the London Star.*

No one can now venture to dispute the military genius of the new Federal commander, for he has been tried by the most crucial test to which a General can be subjected. Clearly LEE had better give up the Shenandoah Valley than venture to keep it at the price of such bitter humiliation and grievous loss. It has become no longer a means of strength to him, but the destruction of his army in detail is being carried out as satisfactorily and far more rapidly than by the siege operations in front of Richmond and Petersburgh.

## EGYPT.

### THE COTTON CROPS.

*Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.*

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 15, 1864.

With September the old cotton crop is usually supposed to be at an end; and this year, indeed, all considerable transactions in qualities better than mere refuse, ceased months ago. It may not be amiss, therefore, to hand you the statistics of the past campaign, with a few remarks upon the character of the business done as regards this side of the water.

The exports of the five last seasons, ending in each case with the 1st October, are as follows:

| | England. | France. | Austria. | Total bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 60 | 96,756 | 20,251 | 9,149 | 126,156 |
| 1860-61 | 102,917 | 37,192 | 8,840 | 148,949 |
| 1861-62 | 124,398 | 24,600 | 7,535 | 155,933 |
| 1862 63 | 187,561 | 42,006 | 11,114 | 240,681 |
| 1863-64 | 241,516 | 62,643 | 13,160 | 317,319 |

The rate of increase in the three years preceding 1860-1 was about 10,000 bales per annum, or 8 per cent.; in 1861-2, 7,000 bales, or five per cent.; in 1862-3, 85,000 bales, or 55 per cent.; in 1863-4, 63,000 bales, or 26 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the average weight of the bales has increased considerably of late, owing to the erection of larger and more powerful presses; and bales of six cwt. are now rather the rule than the exception, while those of seven or eight cwt. are by no means rare. The real increase in quantity will be, therefore, considerably more than the apparent increase expressed in bales.

In 1859-60 England took about 76 per cent. of the whole production of this country; in 1860-1, 69 per cent.; in 1861-2, 80 per cent.; in 1862-3, 78 per cent.; in 1863-4, 76 per cent.

The absolute increase in shipments to England, comparing 1859-60 with 1863-4, is 144,760 bales, or 249 per cent.; to France, 42,492 bales, or 310 per cent.; to Austria, 4,011 bales, or 144 per cent.; while the increase in production is 191,163 bales, or 252 per cent.

The fact that, year by year, since the cultivation of the Indian cotton plant was introduced into this country, the export of the staple has increased, should give good reason to hope that the production will continue large, even when the stimulus of famine prices has altogether ceased; but no one will imagine that crops of 300,000 and 400,000 bales can be regularly raised from the present area of soil under cultivation. It remains to be seen if ordinary prices will pay for artificial manures, or if any system of high farming is likely to be adopted on an extended scale; if not, cotton must return to its usual place in a three years' rotation, and the exports diminish until more land is cultivated. There are immense tracts of land now lying barren and waste which have been cultivated in days long since gone by, and which only require the application of the kindly Nile water and of European skill to become again fruitful; but time is required, and the expenditure of much capital, before any marked effect upon the production will be effected in this way. The scarcity of water is a difficulty not easy to be overcome. Wages are now higher than in England, threefold, if measured by the work done. Of course, the higher price will cause a certain economy in its use, and labor-saving machines will be extensively employed, but this alone will be far from sufficient to meet the wants of any widely extended cultivation. Some months back the Government French paper, commenting upon the birth and death statistics of Cairo, made the calculation, without fresh immigrants, the whole population would be extinct in less than 150 years, (I forget the exact number;) and the opinion of many old residents in the country is, that the number of inhabitants throughout the whole land is on the decrease instead of the reverse. It will, of course, be understood that I am writing of the natives—but cultivating classes. The Government censuses, I am quite aware, do not bear out this view, but from MOHAMMED ALI downward, each Viceroy has sedulously over-estimated the number of his subjects, consequently no reliance whatever can be placed upon official returns. The causes of this gradual depopulation are to be sought in the dirt and filth in which the people live, rendering them liable to plague, pestilence and fever, and in the too early marriages which they contract, often before the age of puberty arrives. A Cairene missionary informed me that as far as his knowledge went, three-fourths of the first-born of Arab mothers came dead into the world. Desperate vice and immorality in the towns have, of course, their share to answer for.

No country in the Mediterranean can spare any large number of emigrants. France has Algiers to colonize; Italy and Greece will want every hand if the present promises of more settled Government and extended commercial enterprise are fulfilled; Turkey, Asia Minor and Syria are by no means over-peopled. The slave-trade down the Nile is a small source of supply, but, as slaves are only used here in personal service, they are only valuable as regards cultivation, by lessening the demand for natives in such capacities. I may here remark, that if the Consuls of Great Britain and France had been half as much in earnest in attacking the slave-trade here as they have been in settling questions of precedence and the like, this great evil would have been done away with years ago, instead of flourishing, as it now does, with tripled vigor.

I am credibly informed that inquiries were made in India last Spring, on behalf of some of the pashas, under what restrictions and on what terms laborers from thence could be procured. Nothing, however, came of them; indeed, the Indian Government would be mad to permit its subjects to leave their own country at a time of so much prosperity, to put themselves into the unmerciful hands of Turkish princes and Arab cheiks. China is the only quarter from whence any sufficient supply of laborers could be obtained; but it is, I think, doubtful if even the best intentions of the pashas could procure them sufficiently generous treatment to induce a permanent voluntary supply; and, of course, the great powers would not permit anything like compulsory emigration.

The conclusion to be drawn from these remarks is, therefore, that nothing like the present export is to be expected when prices fall to a natural level; and that increase hereafter will be but gradual, instead of assuming the gigantic proportions imagined by some persons.

The large number of contracts entered into for future delivery last season greatly interfered with legitimate operations. During a considerable portion of the year, our quotations have been higher than Liverpool, and the commission have done little on European account except in the purchase of contracts. As prices were generally on the rise during the principal shipping months, contractors must have been heavy losers, but on the whole, engagements were fairly met, and only one house (Italian) succumbed in consequence of such losses. This speaks volumes as to the money made during the two previous years, for, as all the world knows, there are no more reckless speculators to be found than the Levantine Greek firms. This year but few contracts have been entered by houses who have anything to lose, probably, according to an old saw, "the burnt children shy the fire."

## A MEXICAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Mexico, Sept. 10, says:

"As it is generally believed that a company has been formed in England for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, a short synopsis of the decree conferring the privilege upon M. ESCANDON, may not be out of place. The decree was given by JUAREZ, and bears date the 5th of April, 1861. By it an exclusive privilege is granted to ANTONIO ESCANDON to make a railroad from Vera Cruz to any port on the Pacific coast, the line, as far as practicable, to pass through the most important agricultural and mineral districts, and when it does not touch the principal towns, branches to be made to connect them; the right of establishing branch lines within a radius of 25 leagues on either side of the main line, such branches to be approved by Government. All public lands required for the lines, stations, &c., to be given free and in perpetuity; those belonging to municipalities to be valued and paid for in shares, and those belonging to individuals to be valued and paid for in cash. Materials used in the construction, carriages, engines, &c., to be free of all duties for thirty years, and immunity from all rates and taxes during fifty years. Exportation duty free of specie to the amount in value of the materials imported. The directors, employes, and workmen to be exempt from all military and municipal duties. All mines discovered in the construction of the line to be the property of the railroad, and worked according to the *mineria* laws. The company to fix its own tariff of charges and rates, both for goods and passengers, without any interference on the part of the Government. M. ESCANDON to be at liberty to mortgage the line with the consent of the Mexican Government, or to form any company in Europe or America in any number of shares. Confirmation of the purchase of the line San Juan for $750,000. The line between Mexico and Puebla to be in working order within the space of five years, and the works begun at Vera Cruz also to be continued under a penalty of $300,000. The route to be followed by the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz having been approved, the continuation to the Pacific to be afterwards fixed. To assist these works the government creates a new consolidated fund of eight millions of dollars, represented by bonds to be called "bonds for the construction of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico," such bonds to carry interest at the rate of five per cent., and the capital to be paid off in twenty-five years. To meet this interest and amortization, $560,000 is to be set aside annually, the supreme government solemnly promising that the payment of the 5 per cent. and amortization shall be regularly made without any suspension or reduction, and irrespective of any alteration in the national debt. To render this stipulation the more secure and effective, the Government appropriates for this purpose 20 per cent. of the maritime custom-houses set aside for "mejoras materiales" (public works,) and if this should not prove sufficient, the residue to be taken from the public revenue; further, to secure the accomplishment of the above, the said 20 per cent. is to be represented by paper issued by the Minister of Fomento, and no importer is to be allowed to make payment of this 20 per cent. so set aside for public works, except in this paper. The Minister of Fomento to hand over to the company such an amount of this paper as they may require, and the company always to have in the ports and the city of Mexico sufficient for the public use. The directors of the custom-houses to remit by each post to the Minister of Fomento the paper presented to them in payment of the duties, and the Minister to settle with the company every six months the amount of interest and amortization on the eight million dollars, any surplus received by the company to be paid in cash. ANTONIO ESCANDON to commence the construction of the line from Mexico to Puebla within two months at latest, to maintain during eight months in each year not less than four hundred workmen, and during the rains, sufficient to keep the works in repair. The line between Mexico and Puebla completed, the manner and time in which the other sections are to be executed to be fixed by mutual consent between the Government and the company. The above obligations not to be binding on the company, if prevented working by force, or if the funds assigned for the payment of the interest and amortization on that $8,000,000 is not regularly paid. The Government to consider itself in no respect a partner as regards this 20 per cent., but renounces any such right, having assigned the same for the payment of the $8,000,000, and for no other object. The privilege to be forfeited—first, by assignment or mortgage to any foreign Government; secondly, by mortgaging the enterprise to an individual or corporation without the consent of Government; and, thirdly, by not complying with the obligations for commencing workings, &c., this not to prohibit the emission and sale of shares to a foreign company. Further, to foment and expedite the construction of the line, the Government agree to become subscribers to the undertaking, paying for their shares by a further allotment, for five years, of 15 per cent. on the custom-houses. The decree also contains a clause ceding to ANTONIO ESCANDON half the waste lands in the State of Sonora, but this has since been given up. The effect of this decree is to confer upon M. ESCANDON in perpetuity the exclusive right of constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz through Mexico to any port on the Pacific, giving him a bonus of $8,000,000 for so doing, and enabling him to fix, for ever and ever, both for goods and passengers, such rates and charges as he may think fit. Of course, such a concession, with a settled state of things, would be of very great value; but I have yet to learn that it has received the sanction of the Imperial Government.

## A MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE WITH MISS HORSFALL.

The *Sheffield Independent* gives a curious history of an engagement for marriage entered into by a young gentleman with the notorious "Miss HORSFALL," a smart young lady who pretended to be the niece of Mr. HORSFALL, M. P., and who managed in that character to swindle numerous tradespeople, who have obtained her committal to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court on three distinct charges of embezzlement. "Shortly before this accomplished swindler commenced practising on the too susceptible shopkeepers in the neighborhood of Greenwich," says the *Independent*, "she had been honoring Birmingham with a visit. As Miss HORSFALL, the reputed niece of the rich member for Liverpool, she found no difficulty in obtaining jewels, dresses, and other costly articles, such as a young heiress with expensive tastes might be supposed to require; and by dealings with her 'uncle'—not the one whose name she bore but an accommodating relation with a hooked nose, who sports the sign of the Three Balls—she raised enough money to carry on her game, and keep up a ladylike appearance. This was the state of things when a young gentleman from Birmingham arrived on a periodical visit to Leeds, and took up temporary quarters at the same hotel in which Miss HORSFALL was residing. This young gentleman (whom we shall call FRANK, for the sufficient reason that FRANK is not his name) was traveling on a business tour for his father, who is one of the most respectable of our local manufacturers, following a line of business and residing in a suburb of Birmingham, FRANK saw and admired the charming MARY, who seemed to occupy a position in the hotel between that of a friend and a guest, and whose profuse liberality and condescending manners, added to her reputation of great wealthiness, made her an object of no little regard. FRANK found her affable, genial, and communicative; he had frequent opportunities of meeting her, and, to make a long story short, he fell in love with her. Nor was he doomed to despair, for the fair one confessed her preference for the ardent youth, and the upshot was that they were engaged to be married. By telling a story made up of the most flagrant untruths, this woman imposed upon a family who bear a high reputation for strictest integrity and whose natural love of truth may have disinclined them to distrust; while by simultaneously pursuing a secret course of swindling she was able to maintain her position in the eyes of those whom she had so impudently imposed upon. Miss HORSFALL came to Birmingham as the affianced wife of FRANK, and was received by his family in that capacity. Her conduct was not in every respect satisfactory, but the minds of those disposed to believe the best are easily satisfied, and as Miss HORSFALL added hypocrisy in religious affairs to her other fatal accomplishments, she managed to avoid detection for a time. The period for the wedding was fixed, and a house near the town was taken for the young couple to reside in. This house Miss HORSFALL undertook to furnish from her own private resources; and she proceeded to carry out that undertaking in a style which showed that her "resources" were as large as her tastes were extravagant. Tradesmen in London sent down furniture worth hundreds of pounds to order. There were four or five piano-fortes from different makers; chairs worth ten or twelve pounds each, much too good to sit upon; cushions to cover them, also too valuable for ordinary use; carpets, tables and household "fixings" of all kinds, in all the same grand style. The stable had to be enlarged to make room for the splendid carriage horses sent down from London, and special provision had to be made for the smart groom who came to tend them. While all these preparations were in progress Miss HORSFALL was the guest of the family of which, according to the programme, she was soon to be a cherished member; and she endeavored to show her gratitude for the kindness of her new found friends by loading them with costly presents. She was lavish with her wealth, and even tried to mix herself up with the business affairs of her dear papa that was to be. She offered FRANK's father the use of certain loose thousands belonging to her if he chose to accept them; but the offer was declined, or "dear papa" might have been wheedled out of promissory notes in advance, and have found them converted into hard cash, for which he would have been liable. The mechanism of Miss HORSFALL's daring scheme appeared to work admirably. As the wife of an honest and respectable man, whose name she might legally bear in any contingency, she would better face the exposure that was bound to come some day, even if her new connections could have been prevailed upon to avoid public scandal by settling with her dupes. Or perhaps the bold adventuress really loved this young man, and was impelled by resistless passion, regardless or reckless of consequences. Whatever her motives or expectations, she was anxious to get married as quickly as possible, anxious to spend as much time as possible in the society of her intended husband, and anxious to stand well with his relatives. But though, as we have said, the mechanism appeared to work well, there was a screw loose somewhere. FRANK was not altogether satisfied with his bargain, and the evasion of his inquiries made him more determined to have all mystery cleared up with respect to the woman whom he was about to marry. The required explanations were not forthcoming; the plot thickened; the doubts in the young man's mind deepened into certainty—and the match was broken off. The resolve once made, it was firmly adhered to. All the arts of a passionate and desperate woman were exercised in vain. The heart that had proved so soft and pliant at Leeds was hard and firm as adamant at Birmingham; and the adventuress, even though she urged that she could not survive the separation for three hours, was rejected by the man who had loved her. That the shock did not prove fatal, is established by the fact that Miss HORSFALL now lies in jail, awaiting her trial upon three charges of embezzlement. We believe that the family who have suffered so much annoyance by her perfidy have acted most honorably all through the matter, even to the assumption of liabilities they were not bound to undertake. Even since her imprisonment, Miss HORSFALL has written to the family of her intended husband, imploring a continuation of their friendship in her trouble, and making violent professions of religious sentiment, which we hope, rather than believe, to be the result of sincere repentance."

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Capt. BEECHER has compiled within the last ten years the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles cast into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova-Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners off Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another made a curious trip—swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passing Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen years, and two after ten years. A few only traveled more than one year, and one only five days. This was sent off by the Captain of the *Racehorse*, on the 17th of April, in the Carribean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees of longitude (210 miles,) western direction. Captain M'CLURE, of the *Investigato*, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his voyage to Behring's Straits. It swam 3,500 miles in 200 days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

—The Chinese Government publishes the following in the Pekin *Gazette*, of Aug. 3: "The report of the capture of Nanking having been received, boundless gratification was caused by the tidings. We looked back to the time when in the plenitude of their power the rebels seized city after city, and considering the aid afforded to our Imperial troops, we sincerely thanked the Spirits for their interference. By the aid thus afforded success crowned our arms, the rebels were arrested in their progress, and the work (of extermination) was ultimately completed. It is therefore most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us. Respect this."

—An important family question has lately been decided at Naples. It will be remembered that the late Prince of Capua, a younger brother of FERDINAND II., married Miss PENELOPE SMITH, an Irish lady. The marriage was not acknowledged by the family, and the Prince and Princess left the country. On the death of the Queen Dowager ISABELLA, mother of FERDINAND II., some efforts were made to mitigate the position of the royal pair, but the Princess was never acknowledged as such by the Bourbons. It was, however, decided lately by the Supreme Court of Justice in Naples that she was entitled to her full rank, while her children were legitimatized and placed by the Italian law courts on the same footing with the other descendants of the Bourbon family. The Prince of Capua died about a year since.

—Mme. BORGHI MAMO opened the season of the San Carlo, Lisbon, with "La Favorita." She is about to try her fortune as *Margaret*, in "Faust." Mlle. VOLPINI's success as *Gilda* ("Rigoletto") is complete. Signor SQUARCIA is much praised, both for his acting and singing, in the part of the *Jester*; but the tenor, Signor TOMBESI, has succeeded, in spite, it is intimated, of foul play on the part of MONGINI's partizans.

—A curious innovation on the ordinary performances of opera has taken place at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie at Brussels. Mme. LICHTMAY, the prima donna of the late German opera of that city, has been retained, and appeared as *Leonore* in the opera of "Le Trouvere." The whole of her *rôle* she gave in German, all the other parts being sung in French, the performance being, nevertheless, quite successful.

—"Doing Banting," this is the name of a new farce at the Adelphi. It is a very fair trifle in its way, though banting is anything but exhausted by the proposal of a thin professor to a fat alderman to teach him the banting process, in reward for which he is to have the hand of the young and supremely lovely daughter. The professor gets inebriated, and so the matter ends.

—Among the presents made to Lady ELMA BRUCE on the occasion of her marriage were: From Her Majesty the Queen, a splendid Indian shawl, and a similar gift from Lady ELGIN; from the bridegroom, a necklace of diamonds and emeralds, with bracelets to match; and from Lord THURLOW, a bracelet, with large diamond pendant, and locket of diamonds and coral.

—The San Carlo, Naples, will open with VERDI's "Simone Boccanegra," (an opera unknown to England,) the principal parts by Mme. PERELLI, (of whom there is much talk,) Signor SIRCHIA and M. ATRY, of Covent Garden. "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Mme. LAGRUA, Mme. CARRACIOLO, Signor GUICCIARDI and M. MIRATE will follow.

—The "Barbiere" was performed recently at the Argentina Theatre, Rome, for the benefit of Mlle. TREBELLI, who sustained the part of *Rosina*, and had an immense success. Mlle. TREBELLI was supported by Signors BETTINI, STORTI, BREMOND and MARCHESI.

—A letter from Tusa, in Sicily, mentions a melancholy accident which had occurred in the theatre of that town. A part of a tier of boxes fell into the pit during the performances, carrying with them the persons by whom they were occupied. Two men were killed, and several received serious injury.

—LISTZ has left Paris, after leaving in the hands of Prince PONIATOWSKI the score of a grand mass composed some years ago for a cathedral in Hungary, and which will probably be brought out this Winter at the concerts organising by M. FELICIEN DAVID

—Dolato, the one-legged dancer, has reappeared at Kroll's Garden, Berlin. His style—what few could expect to hear—peculiarly graceful, and he *manages* his cloak with all the elegance of a Spanish *torero*.

—The anxiously-expected opera by R. WAGNER, *The Flying Dutchman* (Der Fliegende Hollander), is to be brought out on the 17th of December, at Meiningen, in honor of the birthday of the Duke of SAXE-MEININGEN.

—HERI VIEUXTEMPS has composed a hymn for Belgium, his native land. It is a "placid" song, reflecting the character and manners of Belgian people.

—Madame RISTORI has been playing with great success at Alexandria. From thence she proceeds to Smyrna, and afterwards to Constantinople, and will return to Paris in February.

—A festival is projected in Florence for next Spring, to celebrate the anniversary of DANTE. Mme. BORGHI MAMO, Mme. BARBOT and Signor GIUGLINI will take part in it.

—ROSSINI, as a mark of gratitude to his native country, which has lately erected a statute to him, has given it the sum of 10,000f., to be spent in works of benevolence.

—The opera *Isabella of Arragon*, has met with great success at Milan, and PEDIOTTI, the composer, was called for no less than ten times at the first representation.

—A new historical tragedy, called *Frederich II.* of Hohenstaufenn, (after a German Emperor of that race,) and written by Herr FISCHER, of Stuttgardt, has obtained a great success.

—A comedian from London recently received in Liverpool a check for £1,050, for a month's performance, the engagement being for a share in the receipts.

The Queen of Portugal having just completed her seventeenth year, there was a grand reception at Lisbon on the occasion, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

—A startling drama is in hand by a well-known dramatist, the subject of which *The Sea of Ice*, upon which a change will be rung.

—Mr. RUSSELL, the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, repudiates the book on eccentric personages, which has generally been attributed to him.

—M. LANG has written a five-act drama for a Vienna theatre. It is called "La Pommerais, ou l' Empoisonnement."

—It is reported that the Prince FREDERICK of Schleswig-Holstein (that is to be) will marry a rich American young lady.

—A monument to TORRICELLI, the celebrated follower of Galileo, has just been erected at his native town, Faenza, in Ravenna.

—Madame ALBONI is at Bologna, where she is to sing at a concert for the hospital for Young Orphans.

—Signor GEREMIA BETTINI is about to relinquish the profession.

—ADELINA PATTI has been charming the Parisians by her singing in the "Traviata."

—Mr. MURRAY announces the "Iliad of Homer," in blank verse, by Edward Earl of DERBY.

—Her Royal Highness Princess LOUISA has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever.

—It is probable that the King of the Belgians may pass a portion of the Winter in Switzerland.

—The health of the Empress EUGENIE continues delicate.

—Madame LAGRUA has left Turin for Naples, being engaged at the San Carlo.

## AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

**The Election—Gratifying Results in Egypt—Gen. Logan's Work—The United States Senatorship—The Conspiracy.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

### THE ELECTION.

The complexion of the returns grows better and better. We have achieved a more decisive victory than we even anticipated. We expected to carry the State for "Father ABRAHAM," but not to sweep everything quite as clean as has been done. We continued to hear, prior to the election, good reports from "Egypt;" but as we had had similar reports before, which were not verified by the result, we were doubting and unbelieving. But in this case our friends have done all they promised, and more, too We have carried three Congressional Districts in Egypt proper and two in Upper Egypt. And this is the most significant fact in the election, and the most hopeful. The solid Democratic column has been broken into by a grand flank movement under Gen LOGAN, accompanied by an able staff of War Democrats and Republicans. The line can never be restored as it was formerly. Some of the strongest positions of the Democracy have been gallantly carried, and must hereafter remain in the possession of the Unionists. Compare the returns now with those of 1860 in some of the counties. Pope gave DOUGLAS 1,075 majority. It now gives LINCOLN 600 majority. Johnson County gave LINCOLN 40 votes and DOUGLAS over 1,500. It now gives LINCOLN 1,000 majority. There are many other marked cases of local revolution equally astonishing. We have elected eleven Congressmen—a gain of six. We have carried both branches of the Legislature, having a majority of twenty on joint ballot. We give the State and National tickets at least 30,000 majority—and all this when our "boys in blue" are deprived of their votes. Our next Legislature will remedy this injustice, and thus *clinch* our splendid victory in all coming time.

While we give all honor to Egypt, we must not forget the noble and ever reliable North. Nearly every county has increased its large majority of 1860. Farnsworth's district rolls up 12,500, and Washburn's 8,650. The first does not quite as well. But then we have responded to calls for 14,000 men for the war since '60—a large proportion of whom are still in the service, or have given their lives for the country. Had they all been at home 7,000 would have been the least majority LINCOLN would have received. Chicago has repudiated the "Chicago Platform" by a majority of 1,831.

I have not heard of a single outrage during the election within the bounds of the State. This speaks well for our people, and well for the discretion, at least, of the Democrats.

Our majority in the Legislature secures us the United States Senator in the place of DOUGLAS and RICHARDSON—as the latter is serving out the term of the former. I presume Gov. YATES will be chosen. Gen. LOGAN and Gen. PALMER are also spoken of.

How about New-York? We congratulate you on the Congressional result in New-York City. If "JIM BROOKS" can only be counted out with FERNANDO WOOD, it will add half to the triumph. You have got rid of SEYMOUR, which is worth ten thousand men to our army.

Those frauds in relation to the soldiers' vote must be probed to the bottom. The country demands it. It will not do to let Col. NORTH off because he is "respectable," and backed up by a powerful influence.

### THE PLOT.

There have been no new developments in relation to the rebel, Copperhead plot, brought to light in this city last week, and of which I gave you an account in my last. Further arrests have been made, and further discoveries of arms. There are now over two hundred and fifty held in custody at Camp Douglas, and the authorities are still vigilant. On Friday night two hundred double-barreled guns were found in a livery stable on State-street, all ready for service. This makes nearly fifteen hundred, of all arms, which have been seized, and it is supposed that there are many more still concealed in the city. The premises of several noted rebel sympathizers were searched last week, but nothing was found. They had had plenty of time to take the alarm, and remove all contraband articles before these "domiciliary visits" were made. Those thus noticed are none too good or too loyal to engage in any plot of treason.

We have two classes of disloyalists here: those who came from Kentucky and Missouri, prior to the war, to make money, and those who have been sent North by our Generals from within their military lines, There are also some native and Irish Copperheads, whose partyism is so extreme that they are ready to engage in almost any plot in aid of the rebellion.

I understand that a military commission will be organized this week for the trial of those in custody. Confessions are constantly made, to the extent that they came here to control our election and to fight, if necessary.

Our first fall of snow occurred on Friday. It was but slight—about an inch. There was a heavy storm on the lake on Thursday night, which caused several marine disasters. Business continues active. The packing season has commenced, 63,000 hogs being received last week. The prospect is that there will be from 200,000 to 300,000 less packed here this season than last. Prices rule high.

**The Conspiracy—Additional Developments.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

### THE CONSPIRACY.

Another chapter in the rebel-Copperhead conspiracy in this city transpired yesterday afternoon and last evening. Seven of our alleged home traitors were arrested, including two lawers—one our City Attorney, one gentleman of wealth, and the balance simply tools, I should judge.

Col. SWEET, commander of the post, is acting with energy, and at the same time with a deliberation which shows that arrests are made only after a *prima facea* case of guilt is made out by the evidence in his possession.

JAMES LARMON, one of the last arrested, is the owner of a large amount of real estate here. He is a Kentuckian, and his sympathies are decidedly rebel, as was shown by his letters to JEFF. DAVIS, published soon after our boys visited the rebel chief's plantation, near Vicksburgh, and made a prize of his books and papers.

Another of the prisoners is FRANCIS ADAMS, our Copperhead City Attorney. He is not remarkable for anything in particular. He is a native of a slave State, and consequently a traitor to the extent of his ability and opportunity. He has figured in the Sons of Liberty for some time past.

But the most important arrest, so far as the information obtained is concerned, is that of OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr., a young lawyer and politician, who has recently figured quite largely in Democratic Conventions. Since he has been in custody, he has been inclined to be quite communicative. In a conversation with Col. SWEET, he stated that he joined the organization about four months ago, on the representation of Judge BUCKNER S. MORRIS that it was simply a Democratic, political organization. He was taken by MORRIS to a room in McCormick's Building, where the initiatory oath was administered to him. After attending a few meetings of the order, he lost interest in the proceedings, and ceased to take active part in the deliberations of its members, when, to revive his lukewarm feelings, he was elected Grand Seignior of the Chicago Temple. From this time JACKSON attended the meetings, and from his official position acted as President. They met at the Invincible Club Rooms. The last conclave he attended was on the Sunday evening before the election, when the whole of the prisoners arrested yesterday, among others, were present. The subject for discussion was the probability of *rescuing all the prisoners at Camp Douglas, and of taking possession of the polls.* During the meeting CHARLES WALSH, GEARY and PATTEN delivered addresses to the effect that *there were plenty of arms in the city to arm every member of the Temple, and others besides.* As chairman of the meeting, it devolved upon him to appoint the committee to distribute the weapons, and of this committee SEMMES was a member. Those members who could not obtain arms that night, were told to call the next day, when all could be supplied. Mr. JACKSON positively affirms that he did not know of the treasonable character of the society until this Sunday evening, when learning that its deliberations would lead to bloodshed and rapine, he determined to expose its villianies, but was anticipated by the arrest of the leader the same evening. He evinces a disposition to do all in his power to aid in rooting out the whole organization, seeing by thus acting he will be doing his duty to society.

But whether this anxiety is the result of the exposure of the plot, or is really an honest and sincere purpose, formed, as he states, prior to the discovery, is a question which each one can decide for himself. He subsequently stated that all the prominent and leading men of the Union Leagues were to be taken prisoners and held as hostages. For this purpose spies were placed upon the track of Union men, and they were followed and their doings noted.

Another, named SEMMES, claims to be a cousin of the notorious pirate of that name. He was chief of the spies, and Chairman of the Committee of the "Sons" on Arms.

At the beginning I was skeptical as to the existence of any plot, beyond the usual Democratic trick of carrying elections by imported votes. But the evidence is accumulating so rapidly, that it was only through a merciful interposition of Providence that a horrible crime has been averted, and our city preserved from rapine and pillage. I was unwilling to believe that the Democratic party had sunk so low—become so utterly depraved and hopelessly desperate as to engage in a scheme like this. But I can doubt no longer. The testimony, as the case now stands, is overwhelming. If on investigation before the proper tribunal the guilt of these men is established, there should be no leniency. Mercy to them would be injustice and cruelty to the loyal men, women and children of our city, who by them were doomed to destruction. Let Justice close her eyes and do her duty sternly and faithfully, that the example may be sufficient to prevent a repetition of the horrible experiment.

**Further Arrests of Citizens and Rebels—Proofs Conclusive—Confessions of the Criminals.**

*From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 16.*

We are authorized by Col. SWEET, the Commandant of the post at Camp Douglas, to state, that upon evidence that he had received of the complicity of a number of citizens in the great conspiracy to rescue the rebel prisoners and fire the city, he proceeded to arrest the following parties last night:

C. W. PATTEN, Democratic Judge of the First Precinct of the First Ward poll at the recent election, and member of the State Council, Sons of Liberty.

FRANCIS ADAMS, present Democratic City Attorney, and one who signed the circular on the day of election, denouncing the arrests made as an "election trick."

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr., a leading Democrat and lawyer, and Grand Seignior of the Sons of Liberty.

JAMES LARMON, a wealthy Kentucky Democrat, and ——— SEMMES, nephew of the pirate of that name, and JAMES GEARY, a leading Democrat, and F. W. HOFFMAN. The latter, upon making a statement that, upon discovering the Order to be treasonable, he abandoned it after attending one meeting, was discharged.

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr., in a long interview with the authorities, stated freely and frankly his connection with the whole matter. He said he joined the Sons of Liberty three or four months since, at the instigation of Judge BUCKNER S. MORRIS, upon the representation that it was simply a Democratic party organization. He was taken by MORRIS to McCormick's building, where he was initiated. Shortly before the election he was informed that he had been elected Grand Seignor of the Order. He presided at a number of meetings of the Order, at the Invincible Club Rooms. The last of these meetings was on the Sunday before the election.

CHARLES WALSH, PATTEN and others were present. The discussion was in relation to the rescuing of the prisoners of Camp Douglas, arming the members, and taking possession of the polls. WALSH, GEARY, PATTEN and others stated there were plenty of arms in the city for arming all the Order, and others. Two rendezvous for the distribution of arms were indicated at that meeting, one of which was the Invincible Club-room. As presiding officer, he appointed the committee to distribute the arms, of which SEMMES was a member. He says at that meeting he (JACKSON) first discovered that the design of the organization was treasonable, and that it would lead to bloodshed and revolution, and he determined to expose the order to the authorities, but the military arrests made the same day, he thought, rendered it unnecessary.

Mr. GEARY's business, being a second-hand clothing dealer, appears to have been to furnish rebel prisoners who got away from Camp Douglas with clothing, to enable them to escape, as well as to the rebel officers for concealment, while in the city, aiding and assisting the conspirators.

From the extract of the testimony volunteered by Messrs. JACKSON and HOFFMAN, it will be seen that Colonel SWEET has not acted hastily or unadvisedly. And yet this is but a small portion of the damning proofs he has in his possession in regard to this infamous and diabolical plot. He deemed it his duty to make sure of the guilt of those who were most prominent and influential, and he is amply borne out in all he has done.

The rebel officers came here by the invitation of this treasonable organization, which aided, subsisted, clothed and sheltered them. But for the vigilance and zeal of the Post Commandant, his detectives and assistants, Chicago would, in all probability, ere this, have been a heap of ashes, moistened by the blood of its citizens. All good people will unite in awarding him the credit that is due to his official fidelity and energy.

## FROM TEXAS.

**Escape of the Julia from Calcasieu—Very Little Cotton Raised in Texas this Year—Persecution of Unionists—Escape of Slaves from Sabine in an Open Boat—Four Days and Nights without Food or Drink—Politics in the Blockade.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WEST GULF SQUADRON, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The schooner *Julia* recently came out of Calcasieu and gave herself up to the *New-London*, which is blockading there. Many weeks and months they have been waiting for an opportunity to escape, but the rebels are very particular who they permit to run the blockade. They suspected the Captain of the *Julia*, and would not give him any permit to leave the port. He is an intelligent man, and gave many interesting particulars in regard to the state of affairs in the "Trans-Mississippi Empire."

It has been declared in the London *Times*, and the journals of the North have copied the statement, that large quantities of cotton would be raised in Texas this year—much larger than usual. The Captain denies this assertion, and avers that very little is being raised this season in Texas, for the simple reason that the Government tax is so high that it does not pay to raise it and to wait for the chance of getting it into market. Moreover, they do not raise more corn than they actually need, because the authorities appropriate all except what each family must have. The people are well supplied with beef and corn and potatoes, but destitute of all manufactured articles of wearing apparel, except what they can pick up and import through Galveston and a few other small ports. He reports that other small schooners have been built up the lake and are waiting for a good opportunity to escape to the sea. The *Granite City* troubles the rebels about as much as the Pope did the Emperor of France. They have got it, but know not what to do with it. They are unable to get it out of Calcasieu, and find no use for it there. Four Captains have been appointed to it. The last one came down expecting to run her out at all hazards; but he soon ceased his braggadocio, and took her further up the lake. The *Ware* is a kind of tender on the *Granite City*.

Not long ago a boat was picked up near Sabine Pass, with three slaves on board, refugees from Sabine. Four days and nights they had been drifting upon the sea, without one morsel of food, or one drop of water. Two of them were so weak that they could hardly stand, and the third one was beginning to fail. They said that they ran away to escape the cruelties and punishment inflicted on them by the soldiery. It was all by luck and chance that they were saved. They were first seen by a coal schooner, and taken to the Galveston blockading fleet. I suppose, from what I am told, that to one person that escapes in this way, there are ten that fail in the attempt, and to one that fails, there are ten that dare not try. Patrols are stationed on the beach, the small boats are destroyed or closely guarded, spies and assassins are on every street, and every means taken to keep the loyal-hearted person in bondage.

Our prisoners there are much more kindly treated and better fed than those in Richmond or Georgia. For some peculiar reason the rebels dislike to exchange seamen for soldiers; and therefore, our brave tars have been in confinement for so many months, while the authorities on both sides are striving to come to terms.

We are all interested in the November election. Four-fifths of the officers and men of this squadron are strong for LINCOLN, liberty, and for peace through war. They are so situated that it will be impossible for them to vote, but their sympathies and hopes are with the present Administration, and to support it they are willing to endure the trials of battle, of absence from friends, and the excruciating monotony of the blockade.

G. M. B.

## Personal.

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES NEW ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 46.—1. At the request of Dr. GEORGE A. BLAKE, General Agent for the United States Sanitary Commission, for the Department of the Gulf, Mr. W. S. BULLARD is announced as Superintendent of the Soldier's Home in this city, relieving Mr. C. S. HOWES, who, at his own request, retires.

2. The Brigadier-General Commanding, in parting with Mr. HOWES, takes this occasion to publicly tender his thanks, and those of the officers and men of this command, for the zealous and efficient services rendered by him as Superintendent of the Soldier's Home.

Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

By command of
FREDERICK SPEED, Assist. Adj. General.

# THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

## Horrible Chapter of Guerrilla Atrocities.

### A MODEL OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

### Some of the Crimes of the Wretch Bill Anderson.

*Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

RESIDENCE OF B. W. LEWIS, ESQ.,
GLASGOW, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

THE PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS MORE THAN CONFIRMED.

After I had taken down, from the lips of the Union martyr, BEN. LEWIS, who was then a refugee at Lamine Bridge, the story of the tortures he had suffered at the hands of BILL ANDERSON, he remarked to me, as I was sending it to you by telegraph, that he had not told me one-half of what had occurred. Upon visiting the scene of the horrible outrages of that dreadful night, I find that what he said was too true. Mr. LEWIS has not yet returned to his home, it having been but two or three days since the Union forces, under Gen. FISK, reoccupied the town of Glasgow. From the lips of Mrs. LEWIS and her neighbors, I have learned many additional details of the orgies of cruelty and brutality that marked the advent into Glasgow of the creature, unworthy the name of man, whom I solemnly believe to be without a parallel in the history of crime.

In order to state intelligibly the particulars omitted in my former account, I can best proceed by recapitulating the main incidents then given, and supplying others.

WHY BEN LEWIS WAS SELECTED AS A VICTIM.

Let me premise, however, by saying that the house in which I am now writing is one of the most palatial residences in all the land. It was built several years ago at an expense of $65,000. Mr. LEWIS is a Virginian by birth, who emigrated to this State thirty-five years ago, and from a poor boy has become, by his industry, economy and financial ability, a millionaire. With all his Southern feelings, he has ever been true to the Union, and has contributed a great deal of money to and been very active in promoting the war for its maintenance. It is this which has made him especially obnoxious to the rebels. They counted, at the beginning of the war, upon getting him and his wealth on their side, but all the influences, whether in the way of arguments, appeals or threats, have not been able to make him budge one position of strict loyalty. In Missouri politics he has been known as a radical, advocating the policy of immediate and unconditional emancipation as the only solid basis for lasting peace; and to make his practice consistent with his precepts, he has emancipated every negro he has in the world, amounting to several hundred. This has intensified the animosity against him on the part of STERLING PRICE, SHELBY, JACKMAN, ANDERSON and company. Mr. LEWIS and his brother, J. W. LEWIS, have for years carried on an immense tobacco business at this place, and their business has principally built up the town. Maj. LEWIS is an officer in the State militia, and fought bravely in the defence of Glasgow, when it was attacked by the combined forces of SHELBY and MARMADUKE. The entire influence of both the LEWISES has always been on the side of radical Unionism, and against their lives the bushwhackers have had a standing threat for two or three years. From these statements, those who do not know BEN. LEWIS will understand the reason why he was singled out above all others as the object of vengeance as soon as the rebels obtained temporary control of Glasgow.

ANDERSON ILLUSTRATES SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

This is the twelfth night since BILL ANDERSON, accompanied by Capt. BERRY, of Callaway County, forced his way into this house, and made a negro pilot him up stairs to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS. There finding Mrs. LEWIS in bed alone, with her babe, he demanded where her husband was. She replied that she did not know. He then advanced toward the bed and turned down the clothes, as if to satisfy himself that Mr. LEWIS was not there, all the while talking in the most insulting manner to Mrs. LEWIS. Having thus began his work by a ruthless intrusion upon the sanctity of a lady's bedchamber, this brute proceeded for several hours with a series of acts which the demons inhabiting the lowest hell could not surpass in cruelty.

HE FORTIFIES HIMSELF WITH ALCOHOL.

He soon succeeded, by threats of burning down the house, with all its inmates, (the torch having been ready to apply,) in making the ladies of the house produce Mr. LEWIS, who was concealed up stairs. When he appeared, ANDERSON was in the dining-room, drinking wine heavily mixed with alcohol or ether. He drank of this mixture, which he had brought with him, until he began to hiccough.

THE WORK OF TORTURE COMMENCES.

Then he made a sign to the man with him, the sign being that of placing the forefinger of his right hand on his upper lip, and then waving the same hand backward and forward before his face. This appeared to be the sign for torturing LEWIS; for they seized him and took him out doors, knocking him down several times on the way; and there they demanded his money or his life. There was such a peculiar degree of cruelty in their every act toward him, that there is good reason to believe that they intended to kill him, whether he gave them the money they demanded or not.

ANDERSON TREATS WITH CONTEMPT THE MOTHER AND THE ORDERS OF HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

Mrs. JOHN B. CLARK, a noble, lady-like and fearless woman, (the mother of the rebel Gen. CLARK,) who, being a relative of the family, was stopping at the house of Mr. LEWIS, and who deserves great credit for her coolness during the trying circumstances, was the only woman that ANDERSON pretended to treat with any sort of decency, but he was brutal even toward her after he got drunk. He promised her that if LEWIS would give him all the money he had concealed about the premises, he would not kill him; but afterward, when she thought he was attempting to murder him, and caught hold of his arm, he told her to stand back, saying that all she could say or do would be of no avail. She attempted to show ANDERSON a letter which her son, the General, had left with Mrs. LEWIS, in consequence of her kindness to his mother, but he refused to look at it.

HE SHOWS HIMSELF TO BE A COWARD.

After knocking down Mr. LEWIS several times, ANDERSON took him up stairs and through the house, forcing the negroes of the house to lead the way with lamps. ANDERSON showed himself to be a coward, as he took the greatest pains, passing doors and angles, to see that some person went before him constantly. He seemed especially fearful of finding some one ambushed in each closet, and would start every time any person came into the room where he happened to be.

HE REFUSES SILVER.

Mrs. LEWIS brought a thousand dollars in silver, and gave it to ANDERSON—all the money in the house. ANDERSON threw the bag containing it down upon the floor, saying that he did not want silver; he had come for gold, and gold he would have.

MAKING A TARGET OF HIS VICTIM.

In one room he amused himself by firing at Mr. LEWIS's legs, and putting his pistol up to his knees and shooting down at his bare feet. As I write, the pants worn by Mr. LEWIS at the time are before me, perforated with bullet-holes, some of them powder-burned, showing that the muzzle of the pistol was placed close against the leg of the pants. The evident intention was to break Mr. LEWIS's legs, and it is a wonder how he escaped. He was choked, and pistols ran into his mouth, two or three at a time, besides being punched in the ribs every few moments with the muzzles of the pistols of his tormentors.

TORTURES DOUBLY REFINED.

After these tortures had been going on for two hours or so, Mr. LEWIS (whom I incorrectly stated in my dispatch to have a strong constitution,) said to ANDERSON, that he was so weak that he could hardly stand up. ANDERSON replied by a blow and an oath, and increased the tortures by laying him on his back, doubling LEWIS up, and putting his legs across his breast, and then, thus doubled up, both ANDERSON and BERRY jumped upon him with all their might. This was most excruciatingly painful. After this, they stood him on his head, and lifting him up some distance by his feet, let him down heavily several times—very clearly with the intention of breaking his neck.

THE SCENE OF THE TORTURES REMOVED.

During these tortures Mr. LEWIS, feeling that he could not endure much longer, said to ANDERSON that if he had a million dollars he would give it to him, but that he had given him all he had in the house, and that if he would wait until morning, he would try and raise some more in town (Mr. LEWIS's house is three-fourths of a mile from Glasgow.) ANDERSON told him he lied, and said he must have the money that night. After some further tortures, he consented that Mr. LEWIS should go to the house of Mrs. THRASH, an old friend and neighbor of his, to see if she could assist him to raise some money.

A HEROIC WOMAN—CRUEL AND SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF A LADY.

About 2 o'clock in the morning ANDERSON and his assistants, first ordering Mrs. LEWIS and Mrs. CLARK to stay at home on pain of death, left the house of Mr. LEWIS, with LEWIS himself in his stocking feet, and made him walk thus a quarter of a mile to the house of Mrs. THRASH, and from there *they made Mrs. Thrash walk to town, half a mile, over the frosty ground, with her bare feet, and only partially clothed, while the villains rode on horseback.* With a womanly tenderness that renders her name one worthy to be preserved in the memory of every man and woman while humanity has a name, Mrs. THRASH, a woman of culture and refinement, while walking along the road to the village in the darkness, could forget the gathering frost on the ground, her naked feet, her scanty wardrobe, the chilly blast, and the curses of her tormentors, and bestow her care upon the suffering friend at her side. ANDERSON and BERRY kept striking LEWIS to make him hurry up, and Mrs. THRASH, seeing that he was exhausted, threw her skirt over him to shield him from their blows and the cold, and then they struck promiscuously, their blows falling on both him and her, and saying, with curses, "Hurry up, old woman, hurry up!"

At the time when ANDERSON put his finger upon LEWIS' jugular vein, as I stated in my dispatch, and said he was going to cut his throat, it appears, from what I have heard, that he was seriously intending to do so, for Mrs. THRASH put her hand over the vein, and pushed away the blade of the knife, telling ANDERSON that he would have to cut through her hand before he cut the vein. ANDERSON replied to her: "You, a Southern lady, are in pretty business, trying to save a Union man's life."

Mrs. THRASH, from the exposure and rough treatment she received on the occasion, is now dangerously ill with pleurisy.

TORTURES AT THE BANK.

At last the bank of THOMPSON & DUNNICA was reached, and it was opened. At this time Mrs. THOMPSON, a cousin of Mr. LEWIS, arrived, and upon seeing him, bleeding and exhausted, she exclaimed, "O cousin BEN!" and exhibited great emotion. This seemed to exasperate ANDERSON anew, and he took LEWIS and laid him on the counter of the bank, and with his bowie-knife slit open his vest, to see if he had any money concealed in it. It was at this time that LEWIS, from the effects of his torture and walking so far without boots, was seized with a chill. ANDERSON told him to be quiet, and he and his devilish assistant piled chairs and boxes up on his legs, and one of them sat on the pile; this was, as ANDERSON said, "to keep the old coon's legs quiet."

LEWIS RANSOMED.

Mrs. THOMPSON asked BERRY how much it would take to ransom Mr. LEWIS' life. He replied, "five thousand dollars." She produced four thousand dollars in gold, and a thousand was made up in bills. She then asked that he should be given up to her, which the man BERRY was in favor of doing, but which ANDERSON was opposed to. BERRY, however, said: "BILL, I have made a bargain, and you must stick to it." Mrs. THOMPSON was allowed by BERRY, in whose breast there seemed to linger some trace of humanity, to take LEWIS off with her, which she did as quickly as possible, so that they were gone before ANDERSON knew it.

ANDERSON DISAPPOINTED AND CHEATED OF HIS PREY.

As soon as ANDERSON missed them, he demanded which way LEWIS had gone, but he was told wrongly, and though he started after him, he could not find him. Mrs. THOMPSON kept in the shadow as well as she could, and succeeded in reaching her house through a by-street, with the rescued martyr. God forever bless such women! It was Mrs. THOMPSON who finally saved the life of Mr. LEWIS, for ANDERSON was more furious when he missed him than at any other time during the night, and had he caught him then, would undoubtedly have killed him.

OTHER DETAILS.

Of course, amidst the general terror that existed during these terrible scenes, all the circumstances that transpired could hardly be remembered in their order. I have given them as nearly so as it is possible to obtain them. Some details, however, which are attested by several witnesses, I will give out of their regular order.

When BILL ANDERSON was torturing Mr. LEWIS, DICKEY, a little boy of the latter, appealed to ANDERSON not to abuse his father so. To this ANDERSON turned a deaf ear. Mrs. LEWIS at one time undertook to reason with ANDERSON, and convince him that she had given him all the money she had in the house. He called her a liar, and said the wife of BEN LEWIS could not speak the truth; and at another time said he would not believe a Union woman under any circumstances.

ANDERSON BOASTING OF HIS BLOODY CAREER.

While at LEWIS's house, ANDERSON said he had killed Union men until he had got sick of killing them, if there was any such thing; and he also said he had killed Union women, and was going to kill more of them.

FIRING AT NEGRO WOMEN.

Going into the room occupied by the negro woman, ANDERSON asked her something about her master, when she spoke of him as Mr. LEWIS (which Mr. L. teaches all his negroes to do), he cursed her for not calling him *master*, and fired a pistol at her, which fortunately missed her.

OUTRAGE ON TWO NEGRO WOMEN.

I mentioned in my former dispatch the ravishing of a young negro girl by ANDERSON. Not only was that true, but I am obliged to add another chapter to this brutality. The next morning after ANDERSON's outrages, a squad of his men came to the house of Mr. LEWIS, inquiring for him. Neither himself nor his wife were at home, the latter having gone to visit her husband where he was concealed. Being disappointed at not finding LEWIS, they demanded breakfast for forty of Mrs. CLARK, (the rebel Gen. CLARK's mother,) who was alone at the house with a nurse who had Mrs. LEWIS' babe. She told them the cooks and other negro people had all left, having been scared away by ANDERSON the night before. They made her send for two negro women near by, who cooked their breakfast, and after this was done, ANDERSON's men outraged the two women who had cooked their breakfast, and told them if Mrs. LEWIS had been there they would have treated her in the same way.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A YOUNG BABE.

Seeing Mrs. LEWIS' babe in the arms of the nurse, one of the men hurled a wash-bowl at its head and tried to kill it, but the nurse managed to escape with the child.

A CHARACTERISTIC CHIVALRIC DEMONSTRATION.

They then inquired for a grown daughter of Mr. LEWIS', and being told (which was the case) he had none, they insisted that he had, and swore they would carry her away with them. They were especially bent on gaining possession of what they supposed to be Mr. LEWIS' daughter, and had any young lady been stopping at the house at the time, as is often the case, she might have met a dreadful fate. O, ye lady sympathizers with the rebellion, think of what your boasted chivalry is coming to! Not thus did the chivalry of the good old Crusading days demean themselves. Do not think you can avoid the issue by saying that ANDERSON does not belong to the Confederate army—that PRICE is not responsible for his acts. *Ask your sister Secessionists of Booneville!* Ask those who were present at the interview there between STERLING PRICE and BILL ANDERSON, when PRICE complimented him upon his gallantry, and said he "wished to God he had fifty thousand such!" There was an old lame negro man whom they maltreated most shamefully, beating him until the blood ran down at his heels. In fact, every human being, male or female, old or young, hale or infirm, that was in any way connected with Mr. LEWIS, by social relations, business associations, or ties of consanguinity, came in for a share of cruelty. From the aged cripple to the tender infant, none were exempt. And these claimed to be regular Confederate soldiers!

BEATING A BED-RIDDEN MAN.

In this neighborhood the same gang went to the house of an old man who lay in bed from disease and unable to rise, and beat him, ordering him to get out of bed, and continuing their cruelties until they found it a physical impossibility for him to do so.

ANDERSON CALLS HIS PET HORSE "STERLING."

ANDERSON had a horse *that he called Sterling*, after his distinguished patron the "deliverer of Missouri." This horse he had learned to perform a variety of tricks, and the animal has become famous throughout all North Missouri. This is the same horse whose gambols the virtuous ANDERSON exhibited to the delicate, refined and tasteful rebel young ladies of Mt. Gilead Female Seminary, in Clay County, a few weeks ago, at their request. One of the animal's tricks, taught him by his playful master, is to paw men to death who are Union men. ANDERSON put Mr. LEWIS before *Sterling*, and set the animal upon him; but Mrs. THRASH threw herself between the horse and Mr. L., and thus saved him.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL ANDERSON.

ANDERSON is a tall man, well built, sinewy and lithe, with long dark hair, curling and falling upon his shoulders, prominent but not obtrusive cheek bones, very small eyes, which partially close when he is intoxicated, and when furious, emit a peculiar gleam, which can never be mistaken. He sits splendidly on a horse, and is quite soldierly in his general bearing. He wore, when he was here, a blue Federal army overcoat, dark pants and high top boots. He kept his overcoat buttoned up while here, but said he carried fifteen pistols in his belt. At one time, when passing from Mr. LEWIS' house to town, with Mr. LEWIS and Mrs. THRASH, he told BERRY, the Callaway County Captain, to call him "Buster." He had an orderly with him whom he called "Weasel." He seemed to pride himself upon the faculty of imitating the war-whoop of several Indian tribes. He boasted extensively when drunk, and talked a great deal of the manner in which he proposed hereafter to deal with the Union people who needed "attending to."

They say he is dead. The information is tolerably, though not perfectly well authenticated. Heaven be thanked if it be indeed so. Yet his spirit still lives, as I shall show you by records of the deeds of other bushwhackers and guerrillas who have been operating in Missouri during PRICE's raid. This whole region is sprinkled with the blood of Union men, and dotted with fresh-made graves, in which they lie, and in many cases their unburied corpses furnish food for the swine of the woods. Yes, the spirit of BILL ANDERSON yet lives, and there is only one way to exercise it, and that is by drawing the line that DOUGLAS marked out—that between patriots and traitors. Let those who are not for us go out from among us—let them go out now, and stay out forevermore.

WALDO.

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THE RAG-GATHERERS' BALL.—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* of Thursday, Nov. 2, has the following account of a curious scene in that city:

"The very unusual entertainment of a rag-gatherers' ball came off on Monday night, at which there were not less than three hundred ragmen with their wives and sweethearts, and other friends and acquaintenances. The entertainment was given by a Mrs. ASHALL, a woman who had made a great deal by the rag business. Having just built a large house on Richmond-street, on the south side, she determined to entertain her customers to a grand ball and supper; and not being particular as to whether the company should be select, she gave an invitation to all the beggars and ragmen in the city and neighborhood. The gentry fell in with the idea, and freely accepted the invitation. A sumptuous repast was prepared in a capacious room on the ground floor, to which the beggars had access during the evening. A quadrille band supplied music for the company in the ballroom up stairs, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.' It was said to have been a ludicrous sight to witness the company in a quadrille, or pairing off in an Irish 'break-down' or 'plantation jig.' Dancing and a general merriment was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the party broke up and returned to their business in different parts of the city, evidently highly pleased with the hospitality of their generous hostess. Everything was conducted in the most orderly manner, only the presence of a solitary policeman having been necessary to keep things straight."

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

### FROM NATCHEZ.

THE ALLEGED TREACHERY OF A GUNBOAT CAPTAIN.

*Correspondence of the Era.*

NATCHEZ, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

Your correspondent sent, in his dispatch of last week from this place, a notice of the departure of Lieut. I. N. EARL, on the steamer *Starlight*. He first landed his command just opposite Ellis' Cliff, eighteen miles below Natchez, and near there captured five prisoners, belonging to the rebel signal corps. After gobbling up this party, of whose station for observation he appears to have been perfectly informed, the Lieutenant returned to his steamer and proceeded up to Hardtimes Landing, which is near Big Black Island. Here he again landed his men, and then moved out a short distance to DOUGLAS' plantation, where he intended to arrest DOUGLAS and bring him in, but he was warned in time to escape. A rebel soldier found there was captured, and a man by the name of BLAND, who had taken the oath of allegiance to our Government, but was observed to have two pistols in his belt, and to wear something of a military appearance, was brought in, although he earnestly protested against it. After returning to the steamer, Lieut. EARL immediately proceeded to Vicksburgh, and landed his command on the Louisiana shore, nearly opposite.

He made a very swift movement of thirty miles to Mr. JAMES' plantation, and which was situated only five miles back from a point on the river below Vicksburgh. It was his special object to capture this man—on account of a supposed part he had taken in a dangerous correspondence with one of our gunboat Captains—and he accomplished his design without difficulty, by the practice of a nice deception. After capturing Mr. JAMES, Lieut. EARL went two miles further and took two of HARRISON's rebel command prisoners, when learning a large company of cavalry were getting around in his rear, to cut off his retreat, he returned to Vicksburgh with safety and expedition.

Upon arriving there, he turned over his prisoners to the Provost-Marshal. This is the account of Lieut. EARL's last expedition, which, though not so brilliant as some others he has made, yet abundantly shows he is always able to move with celerity and strike with precision.

I am informed of a story concerning a gunboat Captain, whose vessel has been stationed for some time about thirty-five miles below Vicksburgh, and as it is a creditable source from which I derive it, I send the principal points without comment, or vouching for their truthfulness. It is said this Captain one day ordered all his crew on shore, except a very small number left to guard the boat, and then directed them to surround a house near by, which, he said, contained the Mr. JAMES above referred to, and whom he wished to capture, as he was a disloyal man and not to be suffered to remain in that locality. After the house was surrounded, which was done in an instant, a strict examination was made, but Mr. J. was not to be found in any part of it. The Captain thus baffled, as he pretended, directed his men to march down to another plantation house, a mile below, where, he said, he believed the fugitive could be found. The second officer, who was in command of half the marines on shore, now thought there must be something wrong in this strange order of his Captain—as if they all moved away to this new destination the boats that brought them to the bank would be left unprotected—so he concluded to remain behind with his men, and, as soon as the Captain had gone out of sight, to return on board. This intention he executed at the earliest moment, and at once called all his force to quarters. In a very few minutes a body of rebel cavalry dashed up over the levee, just opposite the gunboat, and made a demand for its immediate surrender, as they supposed the boats were lying there ready for them to go on board, but the gallant officer, who had returned to his vessel, opened on them instantly with shot and shell. The desperadoes fled with the greatest precipitation, but, it is believed, not before some of them were sorely dealt with by the accurate firing of the heavy guns. At this time, it is said, the gunboat captain and the men with him were on parole in the rear of the rebels when they rode up to the levee to make the demand of surrender, as he had been met near the other plantation house, where he had gone in search of James, and all his party taken prisoners. The rebels, meeting such unexpected reception from the gunboat, in their flight took along with them our captain and his men. The Captain, I learn from my informant, has since been retaken or escaped on his parole, and is now in jail at Vicksburgh, accused of attempting to put his vessel in the possession of the enemy. It is said the business was all done through JAMES, who remained on shore and communicated with the rebel authorities at Shreveport. Two crews are said to have been sent from that place—one for the gunboat, when it should be delivered up by its captain, it was supposed they might capture. But all this fine preparation was spoiled by the splendid foresight of the second officer, who saved the steamer by his daring and discretion.

### FROM PENSACOLA.

*Special Correspondence of the Era.*

PENSACOLA, November 4.

In the shape of war news this locality is perfectly barren, and our life is as calm and placid as the bay on which I ride at anchor in the good ship *Vivian*. Before I left Mobile Bay the steamer *Battle* had arrived, after lying aground for thirty-six hours, in dangerous proximity to the rebs., on the Mississippi coast.

General BAILEY has acted as though he fully appreciated the Commission and its works. As soon as Mr. STEVENS arrived, a storeroom was placed at his disposal, and a guard stationed over it. A permanent depot of the commission, it is thought, will be located here.

A general hospital has been opened in the old United States Barracks, and all the sick are being sent there. It is airily and healthily located.

Quite a number of refugees are congregated here, and they suffer considerably. It is true rations are served out to them; but the strong, healthy ones (who are few) only are able to keep up under such dearth of nourishing diet. I have nothing else that would interest you at present.

### MOBILE BAY.

*Special Correspondence of the Era.*

MOBILE BAY, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Still "all is quiet" in Mobile Bay. The noble old war ship *Lackawanna*, which has so gallantly bore her part in many fierce conflicts of loyalty against treason, the Stars and Stripes against the Stars and Bars, is about to leave us. On the 5th or 6th, she starts on a two months' cruise to the Texan and Yucatan coast, and her gallant officers and crew are already making preparations for the start.

Tee *Monongahela* arrived last evening from Pensacola and a cruise. She brings no news.

There are no other movements with the fleet, and the only thing apprehended is a steel torpedo-boat fitted out in Mobile Bay—at the city—to attack our upper fleet. Capt. JEWETT, of the *Matacomet*, says he is ready for the infernal machine. I do not think the little monster will succeed in accomplishing much.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

We also find mentioned in the papers of the arrest of Messrs. GRIFFIN, CLARK, ELLISON, BLOOMER, and others, who are charged with buying cotton of the rebels, contrary to the regulations of the department, for speculative purposes. There are other charges against them of a still more serious character, it is said, which they will be called upon to answer.

The exposure of the public printing accounts in New-Orleans had caused quite an excitement, the Governor and Sheriff being implicated in a receipt of a portion of the *two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars* that had been paid for the same.

A new gambling saloon of the most gorgeous character was about to be fitted up on St. Charles-street, but the nefarious project had been frustrated by an order of the Commanding General.

## Department of the Southwest.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. SANBORN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 12.

*To Major-Gen. Pleasonton:*

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where they gained great advantage over BLUNT at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas and the border.

My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia, and the region of grain, mills and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while PRICE was in this section, but we have seen none that have left him since he was pushed off towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of Gen. CURTIS to drive the enemy—and they have been great and entitle him to credit—have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe. The pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My despatches from Gen. THAYER indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack PRICE.

JOHN B. SANDBORN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

### Return of Capt. Fisk—A Horrible Piece of Barbarity.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* gives the following particulars of Capt. FISK's recent expedition. It will be seen that the atrocious act of barbarity—poisoning the Indians by strychnine—which the telegraph attributed to Capt. FISK, was actually perpetrated by the emigrants themselves. The *Pioneer* says:

"Capt. JAMES L. FISK, commander of the Government expedition to Montana, to protect emigrants to that region, arrived home on Friday night.

The expedition, as is well known, was organized here last Spring under command of Capt. FISK, and consisted of a party of emigrants, a guard of soldiers, and a corps of men to take care of the Government property, drive teams, &c. The train consisted of about 100 wagons.

The expedition reached Fort Ridgely safely, and were here furnished with a guard of fifty cavalrymen, under Lieut. PHILLIPS. They then went to Fort Rice via Fort Wadsworth, and, after a week's delay in ferrying across the Missouri, arrived there on Aug. 15.

Their guard from this post was a detachment of fifty cavalry under Lieut. SMITH—convalescents drawn from various regiments. They left Fort Rice on Aug. 21, and journeyed up the Cannon Ball River to the last crossing made by Gen. SULLY, whence they struck in a southwesterly direction, over a fine country, to the Red Buttes, some eighty miles distant.

While passing through the Red Buttes they first saw hostile Indians, the Unkpapa Sioux. Mr. NEUDICK, of St. Anthony, an emigrant, was killed while looking for a lost ox. The Indians then followed the train for three days, their number apparently increasing every day, three hundred being counted at the last. It was a continual running skirmish. There were only 168 armed men in the train. It required about 100 of these to drive the train. The train was arranged in five parallel columns, forming a square, and the guard formed a line of defence about it. Whenever a knot of Indians were seen together, they were shelled with a howitzer and scattered, and if a charge seemed threatened on any portion of the line, the guard at that point was strengthened.

On the second day some of the emigrants poisoned two or three boxes of bread with strichnine, and lost them apparently, on the way. They were soon afterwards gobbled up by the Sioux, and as was subsequently ascertained, one hundred men, women and children killed by this stratagem.

On the third day of this running fight, Capt. FISK found a very fine naturally fortified position, and constructed an entrenched camp, where he remained for ten days, until relief came from Fort Rice, for which he dispatched a messenger at once.

The Indians only remained three days after encamping here. Before they left they made overtures for peace through an interpreter, and by means of letters written by a white female captive, named Mrs KELLY. They offered to sell this woman for an exorbitant price, but, as Capt. FISK had not the means to comply with their demand, the negotiations fell through, and the Indians left.

In these skirmishes twelve men were killed and two wounded. Eight of these were soldiers, three guards, and one emigrant before mentioned. The names of the guard are as follows:

JEFF. DILTZ, signal scout, residence, Anoka.
WALTER FEWER, St. Anthony.
WALTER GREAVES, White Bear Lake.

It is estimated that over a hundred Indians were killed, not reckoning those killed by poison.

After the Indians had decamped, Capt. FISK made preparations to proceed. They were near the Little Missouri, over which they constructed a road and ferry, and had gone ten miles when overtaken by 600 troops sent out by Gen. SULLY, under command of Col. DILL, with instructions to bring back the emigrants and guard to Fort Rice. Capt. FISK begged for an escort of 200 men for two days, which was denied him, and he was therefore compelled to give up the expedition and return to Fort Rice.

On arriving at Fort Rice, most of the emigrants sold their outfits and separated in various directions. Capt. FISK stored his Government property and left Lieut. JOHNSON and his wagon-master in charge of it.

We have thus briefly sketched the leading events of the expedition. Its failure was no fault of the commander certainly, as he was anxious to proceed, and with a small guard would have got through safely, doubtless, as he was only 150 miles from his destination, the mouth of the Big Horn River.

The health of the expedition was good, and they were successful in finding a good wagon road all the way.

The *Press* says:

We have already published full details of the Captain's expedition up to the time that the messengers left his camp to go back to Fort Rice for help. Early next morning after the messengers left, a reconnoissance was made for water, and fortunately, a living spring was found within half a mile of the camp.

The Indians were in force that day, being about 300 strong, while Capt. FISK had only 75 available men, and harassed his camp on one side with a strong party, while they endeavored to break through his line on the other. They were repulsed with the loss of a number of braves and finally gathered together on an eminence, and sent a flag of truce, asking a council with Capt. FISK. This was refused, after which they demanded a large quantity of supplies, ammunition, beef cattle and iron for arrow heads, upon the reception of which they modestly agreed to raise the siege.

The next communication was a letter written by a white woman, Mrs. FANNIE KELLEY, who they held captive. The head man dictated what she was to write, but at the end of each sentence she appealed for aid to secure her release. The Indians being unable to read she was in this broken way enabled to inform the Captain that she was captured on the 16th of July near Fort Laramie, with a large emigrant train. The truce ground was maintained for two days in order to secure her release. Capt. FISK offered them his best saddle horse and a span of horses harnessed to a wagon loaded with provisions, if they would surrender her, and they agreed to do so the next day, but during the night they moved their camp, and sent word that they would carry her to some Fort and get provisions enough for the winter.

She wrote Capt. FISK that he had killed a large number with bullets, and that others were very sick and dying. The sickness was readily explained, as a quantity of hard tack, with a little strychnine mixed in, had been left where the Indians could capture it, and their indisposition followed.

The third day after the messengers left the Indians took their departure, and nothing more was seen of them. Capt. FISK was anxious to proceed, but the emigrants desired to wait, thinking Gen. SULLY would send a large force to take them through. They remained there sixteen days, when Col. DILL arrived with positive orders to take them back to Fort Rice, and the emigrants then regretted, when too late, that they had not advanced. Capt. FISK asked Col. DILL to let his infantry rest, escort them two days on the journey with cavalry, and then leave them without any troops; but he stated that his orders would not permit him to advance an inch.

No one was killed after the messenger left, and but one man was wounded.

Capt. FISK had struck the plateau between the Bad Land and the Black Hills and found the route open, and he considers it entirely feasible to reach the gold fields in that way.

The Indians now trying to make peace at Fort Rice are the Unk-pa-pas band which attacked the Captain's train. The Captain was in good health and his men generally were well. Lieut. JOHNSON will spend the Winter at Fort Rice, having charge of the train which was brought back.

## Rebel Deserters.

The following order of Gen. GRANT is again officially promulgated by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Nov. 12, 1864.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126.—The following orders are republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employes for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities.

Deserters who bring horses or mules into our lines with them, will, on delivering the same to the Quartermaster's Department, receive in money the highest prices such horses and mules are worth.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

## Tennessee.

The loyal men of Tennessee desire to place their State on a sound basis, and the following call for a State Convention, will show by what means they would secure Congressional representation:

The heavy loyal vote cast in Tennessee shows the sentiment of the people, and their desire to put down the rebellion and restore civil Government. We are entitled to *eight* Representatives and *two* Senators in the Congress of the United States, as well as to a Governor, and other officers to be elected, and the interest of our people are suffering for the want of these representatives in Congress.

The undersigned, acting as the Executive Committee for East Tennessee, have designated the third Monday in December (19th) for a preliminary State Convention, to be held at Nashville, to form a ticket to be run for a Constitutional Convention by the loyal men of the State, the Governor designating the day for the election by proclamation after the preliminary convention makes out the ticket.

We call upon West and Middle Tennessee to act in concert with us, and at once appoint their delegates to the convention of the 19th of December.

SAMUEL R. RODGERS,
R. K. BYRD,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
D. T. PATTERSON,
PEREZ DICKINSON,
Nov. 12, 1863. Executive Committee.

## THE LATE ELECTION.

### Speech of Ex-Secretary Chase.

A Union "jubilee meeting" was held at Mozart Hall on Saturday evening last, at which the late Secretary of the Treasury was the principal speaker. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is, perhaps, necessary for me to say to you that the election is over; for you are gathered here as if all the interests of an impending election were yet upon us. It is possible that it may be news to you that LINCOLN and JOHNSON have been elected. (Laughter.) We have fought the great battle, and the victory is won. (Applause.) The American people have proven by this election at the polls that they know two things: in the first place how to govern themselves, and in the second place how to suppress a rebellion. To govern themselves implies ability to make a choice of rulers upon public considerations. Without this there can be no representative government. With this a representative government cannot be otherwise than good. If a people can peacably assemble, calmly consider, and intelligently determine the great questions which belong to a choice of rulers, there can be no question as to the wisdom and general pureness of their decision. But the test which has been now applied to us is an unusual test. It is a test such as never was before applied to any nation. It seems as if Divine Providence, among the results of this war, contemplated giving to the nations of the earth the sublime spectacle of popular government on trial; and that in the prolongation of the war, which has seemed so sore an evil to all of us, there was to be displayed this wonderful proof of the excellence of our institutions—the fact that the American people could meet and discuss the great questions belonging to the choice of a President, with just as much calmness, thoroughness and completeness as in a time of profound peace. [Applause.]

I think that never before in the history of the whole world, was an election made during the progress of civil war which was visibly and manifestly determined by military power. Now, with us, except in the rebel States, and except for the purpose of repelling invasion and suppressing treasonable conspiracies, military power has been no where visible. Without any restrain upon their free choice, the people have determined for themselves the greatest and most interesting question that any people can determine. No sublimer spectacle was ever exhibited for the admiration of mankind. Everywhere great battles have been fought; everywhere battles have been fought for freedom and against tyranny; everywhere there have been great victories, great military achievements; but no where, save here in America, was there ever a victory achieved by ballots, under circumstances so interesting and so remarkable. [Applause.]

Let us rejoice, then, fellow-citizens, first of all, that we live in these United States. Let us feel that it is a prouder and grander thing than ever before, to be an American citizen. Let us add a double intensity to our joy in the victory which has been achieved, that it is a victory for all, for the whole of us. Let us rejoice that we have secured, the blessings of a good Government for the whole country, east and west, north and south. Thousands of men have voted against LINCOLN and JOHNSON who yet rejoice that they are elected. And why? Because, although the conviction that their election is best for the country, best for their opponents even, best for all was not strong enough to induce them to break the bonds of party, it is strong enough to make them more than contented with the result. [Applause.]

Let us rejoice, then, fellow-citizens, over this grand result, not with a mere temporary enthusiasm, but with that profound earnestness which becomes patriotic men, who, through God's blessing, have achieved the greatest work which a people can be called on to perform—the assurance of an undivided country and a free Government.

Why not, then—I speak to our late opponents—why not, then, this thing being settled, just drop your peace clamor, disband your Knights of the Golden Circle, your Sons of Liberty, your Minute-men, and your disloyal associations of every sort, not only because conspiracy cannot succeed, but because it is wrong and dishonorable, and join with us in the common resolve to maintain the Union by suppressing the rebellion, and so give the world the assurance of an undivided republic and a speedy peace. [Applause.] Whatever our late opponents may do, the victory just won will assure the rebels that they have nothing to hope for from divisions in the loyal States. They will no longer lay the flattering unction to their souls that by divisions among us they may conquer. Every rebel officer, civil and military, and every soldier, who hears the news of it will feel that half his strength is gone; while every Union officer and every Union soldier, hearing the same news, will feel that he is twice the man he was before. Thus our victory will halve the rebel strength, while it doubles ours. [Applause.]

Again: the news of this victory is already passing across the great deep, and in a few days it will reach the shores of Europe. It will put an end to all doubt there. There will be no question hereafter in the British Ministry, whether America is to remain united or is to be rent asunder. Every British statesman will receive among his profoundest convictions the assurance that a people who can meet the exigencies of a Presidential election as Americans have met them, can never be defeated in their endeavors to maintain their national unity. They will feel in their inmost convictions that people who could vote and decide as this people have done, can not be defeated in any legitimate project they undertake. The same conviction will be felt in France, and wherever there is an unfriendly sentiment to this country. We shall hear no more of intervention. No foreign Powers will hereafter question the will or the ability of this people of this people to subdue rebellion. [Applause.] These are immediate results. They lie upon the surface. What else do we gain? We secure to Mr. LINCOLN the opportunity for the practical application of the doctrines set forth in that little platform, which he addressed "to whom it may concern."

Among other things to which the Union party is pledged, is, the great work of internal improvement, the connection by railroad, of the railroad system of the East with the railroad system of the Pacific, so that this land shall be bound together with links of iron forever.

It is pledged, also, to a just and liberal policy in respect to immigration. It promises to every immigrant who comes from the Old World, seeking home and freedom, and opportunity in the New World, welcome and security. That pledge, I have no doubt, will be redeemed. Immigrants will find that there is a great deal of difference between these promises made to be kept, and promises made as heretofore, to be broken.

It is pledged also—and I think this pledge not the least important—to a national currency. [Applause.] It requires the Government to give a uniform currency to this whole people. We have never had that before. There have been two attempts to secure this benefit through banks of the United States, but each was organized on principles which made it odious as a monopoly, and both failed. Every such attempt must necessarily fail from inherent defects of principle. Now it is proposed to give the country a uniform currency in another mode. When Mr. LINCOLN organized his Administration, the duties of the Treasury Department devolved upon me. There were some fifteen or sixteen hundred banks in the country, deriving their powers from the different States in different modes, issuing paper which passed for money, variously secured, or not secured at all. The interests vested in these institutions, under the sanction of State legislation, could not be disregarded. Rash and violent interference would be unjust to them and disastrous to the communities in which they were established. But it was necessary, in order to establish a national currency, to provide for the gradual, and at some not remote period, the total exclusion of all other currency from circulation. It was necessary, therefore, in order to avoid too great a shock, to authorize a national bank system, so that banks having circulation under State laws might substitute a circulation issued under national authority. Without a provision for such a substitution, it would not have been, in my judgment, practicable to obtain from Congress the necessary legislation to secure a permanent national currency. It seemed to me, therefore, and in this the President concurred with me, that it was best for the people to establish a national banking system, under which existing banks of circulation might organize, without any substantial detriment to their interests, or any serious inconvenience to the communities in which they exist, and in which also capitalists in them and other communities, needing the facilities of such institutions, could organize new branches, as public convenience might require. Every institution, whether organized or original, it was proposed, should deposit with the Treasurer of the United States national bonds to an amount ten per cent. greater than the circulation desired; and upon this deposit, notes prepared under the authority of the Government, of uniform size and appearance, should be issued to the institution making the deposit. These notes, thus issued and secured, were to be receivable everywhere for taxes, and by every national bank; and in case of failure to redeem on demand by the issuing bank, were to be redeemed by the Government itself, and the bonds taken as security, canceled as paid, or otherwise disposed of, for reimbursement.

This, it was thought, would make a currency of substantially equal value in every part of the country, and this is the system substantially now in operation. Under it, with the notes of National Banks taken in Cincinnati, you can pay your bills in New-Orleans or New-Mexico. It has the advantage of being a popular system. It grows up naturally. It is not forced upon the people. Nobody is obliged to adopt it. It makes it unreasonable for a State bank to complain, if prevented from issuing local currency, while they have the privilege of conversion into National Banks, and it secures permanence to the national currency, which could not be so certainly secured upon any other plan. But before this system could be settled, and the sanction of Congress obtained for it, necessity compelled the issue of notes made directly to the Government, and, therefore, called United States notes. At first all receipts were in coin and Treasury notes, issued under Mr. BUCHANAN. For the first month they were principally in these notes. When war was made, however, they were received only in coin. During eight months I borrowed, for the purpose of carrying on the war to suppress the rebellion, about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This sum I received in coin. The banks, however, found themselves embarrassed, and suspended specie payments. Then it became impossible to get coin unless we were willing to sell our bonds at whatever speculators chose to give for them. I thought this unwise, and turned my attention to the consideration of other means of obtaining money. I refused to take the bank notes, and made greenbacks. [Applause.] In doing this, I think I did what any assemblage of the people, not controlled by any special or local interests, would have told me to do, if they could have debated the subject among themselves, and decided it. For what was really done? Why, simply this. Instead of borrowing paper of the banks which cost them the price of the paper, ink, engraving and printing, I took the people's credit and turned that into money. All that was necessary in order to make this money good was that it should not be issued in excessive quantities. But it had to be issued in sufficient quantities for payment by the Government to the army and navy; and other public creditors, and for payment to the Government on account of taxes and other dues. We had to issue enough for all these purposes. Congress thought about 400,000,000 would suffice, and about 400,000,000 were issued. But, then the State Banks instead of becoming National Banks, persevered in issuing their local notes and in keeping out their local circulation; and the two circulations, National and State, were more than sufficient for the purpose of currency. Hence redundancy and depreciation. I am asked sometimes, will not the same effect be produced if the National Banks increase their circulation. I answer certainly; but the Government can prescribe terms to the National Banks, and by reducing its own issues proportionably, prevent excess. This was the plan. A currency for the emergency of United States Notes, and then permanent currency of National Bank notes and United States notes, never excessive, always sufficient. In my judgement it was a good plan, and if managed properly, will result in great good. To-day, everybody who holds a greenback, or a National Bank note, can pay his taxes or any dues to the Government, or to any National Bank with it by law. Practically, he can pay any debt with either. He can invest either in National bonds, on which interest, at five per cent. is paid in gold. This is a higher rate than any European country of good credit pays; and, in my judgment, the credit of the American people ought to be the very best of any people on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

I have explained this system to you, because this seemed a fit occasion. I do not take any particular pleasure in being called "Greenbacks," but I don't think it a bad name. I don't object to it; but then greenbacks were not the end of my design. A mere greenback circulation, made such by a legal-tender law, was by no means my whole plan. It was my purpose and expectation, and I trust that it will be kept in mind by those who administer the Government, at no remote period, to make, if aided by the necessary legislation, every greenback dollar equal to a dollar in gold. [Applause.] That was the consummation at which I aimed, and expected to arrive. Nor should we even content ourselves until we have brought every dollar of paper money authorized by Congress, to the actual equivalent of gold, so that anybody who holds one can at any moment exchange it for coin. My object was, and I am sure it can be accomplished, to get through from "Greenbacks" to "Bullion." [Laughter.]

Here, then, we have the great objects of our platform. In my judgment, if we can simply carry out this; if we can restore the Union; if we can have freedom. If we can bind this great country with links of iron; if, by our justice, generosity and magnanimity, we can invite laborers from the Old World to come here and cultivate our soil; if, finally, we can get a perfect and uniform currency, so that every laborer who performs a day's work will be perfectly sure that he has the worth of that day's work in cash—red cash, which cannot fail him—then, I think, we may count upon a brighter era of prosperity, power and progress than has ever yet blessed the American people. [Applause.]

To-day we are stronger than we were before the war began. We are richer in money; we are richer in property; we are more numerous in population; we are better able to begin to suppress the rebellion to-day than we were three years and a half ago. So that we have nothing to fear. We must drop tears of sorrow upon the graves of the fallen. We must build them fitting monuments. We must train laurel over them, as a testimonial of the enduring gratitude of the people. Besides these lost ones, we have little to mourn. The war has tried us, indeed, but, out of it, we shall come, a greater, and, I trust, a better people. [Applause.]

I think there never were soldiers, who went into the field, so well cared for and provided for, as our own soldiers. The war has developed in the hearts of the people, the most extraordinary sentiments of kindness, generosity and benevolence. Why should it not. The boys are our boys—GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN are our boys. And the brave private soldiers, who endure the dangers, the hardships and the toils of the fields, or sleep in unnumbered graves—they are our boys. God bless them. [Applause.]

Mr. CHASE closed by referring in highly complimentary terms to the Sanitary Commission and the Freedmen's Commission.

## The Tornado in Illinois—The Villages of Menard and Randolph Destroyed.

The Illinois villages of Menard and Randolph were almost totally destroyed by the terrible tornado which swept over the southern part of the State last week. Reports of the damage caused in the town of Chester have already been given.

Our exchanges give the following particulars:

"After accomplishing its work of devastation and death at Chester, the tornado swept on, prostrating trees and everything animate or inanimate in its course, in a northeasterly direction, past the residence of Mr. ISAAC RUST, a mile or two from here, leveling the barn, out-houses, fences and orchard of Mr. RUST, and partially destroying his dwelling, and destroying the fences and otherwise injuring the farms of Mr. PINKERTON, Mr. PROCTOR and others in that vicinity.

Mr. COHEN, living in the neighborhood of Mr. RUST, was killed.

The little town of Menard, Randolph County, one mile below Chester, on the Mississippi River, is in ruins. From 10 to 15 dwellings and one church were swept from the face of the earth, and the whole place is a perfect wreck. Loss not known. Four persons were killed: C. L. HASKINS, a small girl living with Mr. HASKINS, Col. GABRIEL JONES, and a man, name not known.

The width of the fatal belt seems to vary from one-fourth of a mile to a mile, and its entire length is nearly twenty miles.

As far as heard from only two persons were killed in Randolph. Seven or eight persons were severely wounded. Capt. WILLIAMS, of Menard, lost from $1,000 to $1,200 in greenbacks, carried away by the storm.

The Baptist Church in Chester, a fine brick edifice, costing several thousand dollars, is a mass of broken bricks and mortar. Several persons have been badly injured. Some have had legs broken, others have had arms broken, while many are badly bruised or cut by the falling of flying timbers. The scene of devastation beggars description. Wherever the furious tornado touched a building, it absolutely gutted it. Persons, furniture, beds, cooking-stoves and every conceivable thing, large or small, were lifted like feathers and borne to great distances or hurled to atoms. Many persons lost their all by this sudden and terrible visitation.

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ESCAPE OF PETERSON, THE REBEL SPY AND MAIL-CARRIER.—GEORGE PETERSON, who was tracked from Canada to Alexandria, Va., by detectives, and arrested there on the 11th inst., as a rebel spy and mail-carrier, made his escape from the Old Capitol Prison last night, under the following circumstances: The sentinels on posts Nos. 12 and 7 permitted PETERSON, under some excuse which he offered, to go into a yard by a way and in violation of the rules of the prison. PETERSON, having disguised himself, and having succeeded in passing the sentinels on the posts above-named between 6 and 7 o'clock, made his way into the employe's mess-room. Here he is supposed to have found an iron chisel, left in the room by the gas-fitters, with which he broke open the door of the mess-room, which enabled him to cross the passage to the female department. In the passage-way he picked the lock and forced off the wooden braces (which were deemed sufficient to prevent escape). This enabled PETERSON to enter the store-room of the prison. When in this room he again succeeded in picking the lock and breaking the bolt of the door, by which means he entered the front office (second room, first floor, in the southern portion of the building). From this office PETERSON made his way into the street.

PETERSON is a rather intelligent man, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7½ inches high; weighs about 130 or 135 pounds; genteel address; sound white teeth, and has a peculiarly positive utterance in his conversation.—*Washington Star, Nov. 17.*

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MOVEMENTS OF TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATS.—A dispatch from this city to the Washington *Republican* dated Nov. 14, says: "A highly distinguished official of this State and an influential Tammany Hall Democrat, who opposed Mr. LINCOLN's reelection at considerable cost to himself, informs me to-day that efforts are making, which promise to be successful, to get up a meeting at Tammany Hall of Democrats who opposed Mr. LINCOLN's reelection, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The same gentleman assures me that he is now satisfied that the best thing has happened to the country, and that the rebel Confederacy would have been recognized if MCCLELLAN had been elected. Among the signs of the times is the fact that Judge PARKER, Gov. SEYMOUR's recent Commissioner to Washington, has called to pay his respects to B. F. BUTLER. He unhesitatingly declares himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war."

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MRS. JEFF. DAVIS LOSES HER DRESS PATTERNS.—The Boston *Journal* says: "In overhauling the cargo of the blockade-runner *Hope*, now unloading at Lewis' Wharf, a large box was found directed 'MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.' On opening the box it was found to contain silk dress patterns, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hosiery, and a variety of articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe. It is stated that there is some talk of forwarding the box and contents to MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

—Mr. BANTING has presented to certain charities £172, being the profits of his pamphlet on corpulency, the first 2,500 of which were given away.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1864

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### The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The latest and most explicit information about Gen. SHERMAN is from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, which says SHERMAN'S army left Atlanta in two columns, one on the 9th and the other on the 12th, moving *eastward*, the former via Macon, and the other directly toward Augusta. The *Gazette* adds that the first column *was heard from on the 14th, and had then advanced seventy miles on the road toward Macon*, driving everything before it, and destroying everything as it went. This would seem to indicate that SHERMAN is moving eastward, and furthermore that his army is making good progress.

Gen. GILLEM, who has periodically beaten the rebels in East Tennessee during the past season, has at last met with a temporary reverse himself. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE, with a heavy force, attacked him on the 14th and repulsed him after a desperate fight, in which we lost four hundred prisoners. The rebel account of the same affair claims that they also captured six pieces of artillery and ten stands of colors. A despatch dated Chattanooga, yesterday, says the rebels, probably this same force, attacked our troops at Strawberry Plains on the 18th, but were repeatedly repulsed.

Rear-Admiral STRIBLING has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Okaloma River, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer *Stars & Stripes*, on Oct. 19. The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and sixteen prisoners captured, without any loss on our side.

A rumor prevailed in St. Louis a few days since that KIRBY SMITH has crossed White River with a force of 30,000 men, and is advancing on the southeast. It is disbelieved at headquarters, but has had considerable currency. PRICE told his friends in Boonville that a heavy force of rebels would prevent STEELE from attacking him in Missouri, and the inference is that KIRBY SMITH has been making some movement to divert attention from PRICE, though the probability is strong that there are no rebels in force north of the Arkansas River.

The Kingston (Canada) *News*, of Nov. 16, says: "It is probable that a Government measure will be introduced into Parliament immediately on its assembling in January next, for the purpose of preventing by more stringent enactments any repetition of the St. Alban's raid. There need be no doubt but that the Government entertains the general view of the public that we must do everything to avoid any violation of the comity of nations, and that if Confederate refugees will not respect our hospitality and the asylum afforded them, we must do something which will cause them to yield a respect which they are bound in honor to observe. If there should be no necessity, in the meantime, to issue an order-in-council, the proceeding by bill will have the merit that the measure will be submitted indirectly to the people."

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* complains of the great quantity of greenbacks in circulation in Montgomery, Mobile, and other parts of Alabama. He says that in some places Confederate money is contemptuously refused, and greenbacks are demanded in payment of all debts. If Gen. SHERMAN has gone through Alabama, he will then, we judge, have no difficulty in spending his money.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and merchandise opened rather briskly on Saturday at firmer prices, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency, influenced by the violent fluctuations in gold. The freight market was dull.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect, was complimented last night by a serenade. The Governor was introduced by Gen. SICKLES, and made a short address, a full report of which will be found in our columns this morning.

A match game of base-ball will be played at Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., between the "first nine" of Williams College and the "first nine" of Princeton College, which promises to be one of the most closely contested and highly interesting games played this Fall.

THE DEPARTURE OF SALA.—Mr. SALA, of the London *Telegraph*, publishes a card in a weekly paper to notify the public that he has been obliged to set sail for home without being able to bid adieu to his many friends in New-York. We regret that domestic affliction is the cause of the correspondent's leaving. But we doubt whether his countrymen either here or in England have much to lose, if his retirement from the post of correspondent should even prove to be permanent. No doubt, he has amused a large class in England, who relish wit, even if it is coarse, and who revel in caricatures of foreign communities, however broad and base may be their character. But when this is said, all that can honestly be claimed for Mr. SALA has been uttered. So far from his having contributed in any degree to the spread of correct intelligence among his countrymen respecting the causes, the progress, or the scope of this rebellion, he has from the first maliciously distorted whatever facts were put within his reach to serve a partisan purpose, or to gratify his overpowering appetite for travesty. His journal, the *Telegraph*, is a recognized mouthpiece of the rebel clique in London. It is a cheap, piquant, unscrupulous print, deriving its prime sustenance from the *demi-monde* of Cockneydom. Fancy portraits of fast women, juicy reports of indecent trials before the Courts, and correspondence in the style of *Sala*, together with a free allowance of loud and vituperative editorial comment, have made the paper great in circulation. But in influence we should judge that *Reynolds' Weekly* far surpasses it.

For SALA, however, may be said what cannot be said of his colaborer for the London *Times*, that if he was malicious he was not dull. His spite against the people and institutions of this country took usually a lively turn. The *heavy-wet* business he left entirely to the London *Times* man, and that worthy has taken to it with a steady effort which ought to find its ultimate reward. "Find me," said DELANE to the late Mr. THACKERAY, a literary genius who has some facility in discursive writing of the heavy artillery order, without indulging in any individual opinions of his own." THACKERAY was goodnatured, and found the editor the man he wanted. We have him here now. He ought to be able to do SALA'S work and his own. But with the utmost good liking for the task, he lacks SALA'S genius for abuse; and we fear we are doomed to be damned in the British press in the most ponderous style of the "leading journal," till SALA returns, or another *Manhattan* shall arise in the literary firmament.

### Organization after Election—The German Vote.

After every previous election, the great fault of the Union and Republican party in our City, has been the entire *giving up of its organization*. Whether we gained a victory or suffered a defeat, as soon as the day of battle was over, we broke ranks, lost our organization and trusted to the effect of "ideas and principles," till a few months before the next great question was put before the people. Then again, we spasmodically awoke, chose officers, re-formed companies, began our drill anew, and attempted to make up for organization and discipline by immense activity and enthusiasm during a short time.

Our opponents committed no such folly. The old Democratic party always excelled in discipline. Ideas were never their great reliance. They believed more in party drill. They always kept their ranks, whatever happened. Their organization, especially in this City, has always been complete. Every ward, every district, has its local committees and clubs; the voters are known almost by name, and the constant struggle for local offices keeps the rank and file together.

We, on the other hand, pretty much drop all this in the doubtful wards after the election. We know that there is no hope for success in local elections, and we trust to "ideas." The consequence is that in this city we are uniformly and disgracefully beaten—much more than there is any just occasion for. We admit that 40,000 or 50,000 Irishmen will always, under all circumstances, vote the "regular Democratic ticket." We can hardly hope to reach them. But there are in addition some 40,000 German votes, of which the Union party *ought* to have at least 80,000, and which it might have by proper means. There is no natural affiliation between the Low Germans and Irish. The Germans feel much more the instinctive hatred of slavery than does the Celtic nationality; they are more intelligent. Unlike the Irish, all their old leaders are on our side. We lose them simply from want of organization. They are a simple-minded people, but easily made suspicious. They land here and never hear anything from any Republican organ or orator, and all their impressions of the politics of the country are derived from foul corner-groceries. Suddenly, just before election, they are amazed by an astonishing eagerness of the better classes to enlighten them. For the first time, they hear of all sorts of questions and principles, of which they had known nothing before. Public men address them, who never cared a straw for them previously, and whose enthusiastic appeals to their "love of liberty" and of the "American Union" are somewhat weakened by the fact that they are addressed to them only just before the day of election. They naturally consider the assertions and ideas of our ardent Republicans and Unionists as just about on a par with those of the Democrats in the corner-groceries, and they go with the mass of their ignorant associates—Americans and Irish. If any of them, more intelligent than their compatriots, do rise above their class, and labor with the Republicans, they too often find, when the struggle is over, that they are given the cold shoulder by those who were all obsequiousness and good fellowship before the canvass, and, not meeting with any organization or local club in their wards, they drop out of connection with the party, and on succeeding elections only give their vote, not their labor, to the cause.

It is thus that a party, based on the noblest principles of humanity, and which ought to embrace every German in our city, fails to reach a large proportion of the German voters.

We are accustomed to charge this defect to their ignorance and prejudices, but we ought to charge it quite as much to our own want of organization.

It must be remembered that our battle was only half fought on the memorable Tuesday. Similar questions, and only a little less important, will continually come before the public. Reconstruction; perhaps even the amendment of the Constitution, all kinds of momentous political problems, beside the vastly important local questions concerning our city. We need a strong German vote on the side of Law, Order and Progress. This can be secured by organization. We ought to have, for instance, in the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and other German Wards, *Union Headquarters*, with reading-rooms constantly open to laboring men and others. Political meetings should be held there; addresses be given, documents be distributed, and a nucleus formed for the Union party in the ward. Then at every local election, names should be on the ticket which are known to the residents. When any great canvass came, it would find the district all prepared, with forces organized, and ideas well scattered in the community, and a friendly feeling existing.

We are confident that with this, or some similar organization of our Germanic wards, the Union vote of New-York could be immensely increased, and great power be gained to the cause of true liberty and order in our State.

### The Views of a "Cosmopolite" on the Rebellion.

Our cosmopolitan correspondent, DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON, asks once more to be heard on what he considers to be the broad philosophy of the rebellion; the prime causes which led to it, the silent changes in the future structure of the Government to which it is leading, and the permanent influences it will leave behind it. There is very much in our correspondent's philosophy to which those who have been educated from their youth up to understand the workings of a free constitutional system will refuse to subscribe to. The dangers inherent in what DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON calls diffused sovereignty, are naturally magnified to an inordinate extent in the eyes of those brought up under a quasi-military form of government—we care not how wide may have been his range of subsequent observations and experience in other countries. Strong, concentrated Government, at whatever expense of individual liberty is the prime theory even with cosmopolites of our correspondent's broad philosophy. And this is by no means to be wondered at. The world has yet to learn that the "Latin race" in either hemisphere, understands what is the real basis of constitutional freedom. Outside of the Anglo-Saxon States *municipal* self-government is practically unknown. And yet it is on the municipal system of England that the present constitutional monarchy of that country is established and maintained. It was on the same system that a free Republic was built up here. And that system, with all due respect for DON RUFINO M. DE ALFERRERO Y CAMPEON, is the very essence and ideal of this "diffused sovereignty" of which our correspondent has so holy a horror, and against which he deals such trenchant blows.

Having said this much in deprecation of our correspondent's general argument, we may fairly admit the strong point and force with which he here and there illustrates the logical issue of the extreme States Rights theory. Without going into an examination of such creeds as those affirmed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, our correspondent reasons that Jeffersonian Democracy has been distilled down to mean, not only that sovereignty belongs to the people, but that as everything is purest at the fountain head, you find the most undiluted sovereignty in the individual citizen. Hence the lower you go, the stronger and the higher you ascend, the weaker sovereignty becomes, and hence *the deepest sense of loyalty a Democratic citizen can feel is to himself.* This, it must be admitted is put very cleverly. And yet the citizen who is thoroughly loyal and true to himself cannot be otherwise than true to the State. Says the wisest of our uninspired moralists, "*To thine own self be true.*" The trouble is that so many of our *sovereign* citizens forget what is due to the high rank they hold as such; and instead of being right loyal to themselves, they sell their birthright to others, divest themselves, in fact, of their sovereign privileges, and become as much the slaves politically of others as if they had been born "subjects," instead of "citizens."

"To a Democrat of the distilled Jefferson school," says DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON, "national sovereignty is as old and exploded a system as the divine right of kings. A subject of one of the *effete monarchies* of Europe feels that he belongs to his country." This may be true in a general way; but we may be permitted to doubt whether he feels that his country belongs to him. He is often apt to slip away from it and come here, as if he thought it belonged mainly to a privileged class—absolute owners of the soil, and all but absolute owners of those who till it. But let that pass. "A sovereign Jeffersonian Democrat," says our correspondent, "feels that his country belongs to him, and if he feels it strongly, *he is willing that his country shall die for him.*" This is severe, it must be admitted, and we shall not seek to the parry thrust. But in one part of his argument, we think DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON might, with advantage, reconsider his historical deductions. He can hardly have fairly digested that portion of his reading which has led him to conclude that the Thirteen Colonies which formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, were not brought into political communion as colonies before the National Union was formed. He points out that the neighboring British Colonies, in preparing for federation now, are taking the first practical step towards building up a permanent national structure. Does our correspondent mean to infer that the seven years' war waged by the colonies against the mother country was not a stronger cement for the permanent Union to which that war opened the way, than the project of federation now in peaceable progress in the neighboring Provinces? These latter, moreover, we beg to assure our correspondent, are preparing to have as much "*diffused sovereignty*" in their new system as we have had in ours—and a little more. They are going to have absolute divorce between the Church and the State in some Provinces. They are going to have Church tithes permanently legalized in others. They are going to have a modification of the Roman, French and Scotch systems of jurisprudence in the middle Province, and the English and American system in all the others. They are to have two sets of languages for their laws. And their municipal systems are to give equally strong and practical evidence of *diffused sovereignty* of the extremest kind. We recommend DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON to go over these points of comparison he has instituted just once again. No aggregation of distinct communities had ever a more thorough or more trying probationary term in preparing for an independent national life than the Thirteen Colonies; and we are surprised that our correspondent should make their joint colonial struggles the subject of comparison, where comparison is so entirely out of the question.

### Denmark and Germany.

At last the Dano-German difficulty has been set at rest; the treaty of peace between the belligerents has been signed; the labors of the diplomats who composed the Viennese Conference have terminated. The treaty contains twenty-four articles, the more important of which are in substance as follows:

By article first the King of Denmark cedes all his rights to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria. By article second those sovereigns are graciously pleased to restore a section of Northern Schleswig to King CHRISTIAN, as an equivalent for the Jutland *enclaves*. Article eighth fixes the portion of the Danish debt which is to be borne by the Duchies at 29,000,000 rigsdalers. And article ninth binds Denmark to return the captured German ships, with their cargoes, or to compensate the owners.

Such are the principal provisions of a treaty which strips Denmark of nearly eight thousand square miles of her richest territory, and of more than a million of her wealthiest subjects.

But who is to bear rule over the liberated Duchies and the liberated people? Is it AUGUSTENBURG, or OLDENBURG? Is it King WILLIAM, or the Confederation? It is said that a vast majority of the Schleswig-Holsteiners are in favor of the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, and their opinion on the matter ought surely to be entitled to some consideration. But the Bund, it seems, claims the right of deciding this question, and, if reports from Berlin are to be credited, there is no great danger that the fiat of that august body will be pronounced hastily on a case so momentous. Indeed people could be found in the Prussian capital malignant enough to assert that, if the influence of Austria at Frankfort were employed for the promotion of Prussian interests, the decision of the Bund, under one pretext or another, could be postponed to the *next* generation. Be the interregnum long or short, however, VON BISMARK has determined that while it lasts the Duchies shall be governed as Prussian provinces, and Prince FREIDRICH CARL, the hero of Duppel, has been already named as their first civil ruler. Whether Prussia will ultimately succeed in securing these provinces to herself is of course problematical, but that she covets their possession, and will, by every secret device, strive to obtain them, may be regarded as a certainty.

Let the fate of the Duchies, however, be what it may, the war for their liberation has established a principle which, in time, will be applied to the case of many other States beside that of Denmark; to the rescue of many other "oppressed nationalities" beside the Teutons of Schleswig-Holstein. What the carrying out of that principle has effected now for the inhabitants of the Duchies, it will effect hereafter for the Poles, the Hungarians, the Venetians, and when that day comes, let the tyrants tremble.

### Greece and its King.

The admirers of strong government are in raptures because of the recent spirit and firmness displayed by the new King of Greece toward the National Assembly. That body, though specially elected to frame a new Constitution for the Kingdom, seemed in no haste to terminate their labors, and lay down their authority. The Hellenic Senate indeed was abolished under pretence that its existence was unnecessary, but the edifice of the Constitution was still very far from being complete. For nearly twelve months the young King GEORGE contemplated the dilatory proceedings of the assembly with Christian resignation. At length, however, even his patience gave way, and he addressed to the popular representatives a message in which, after censuring their past conduct, and expressing his determination to submit to it no longer, he coolly informs them that he has transmitted to the Chamber a draft of so much of the Constitution as they had neglected to prepare, to which he requires their assent within a period of ten days.

Had a bombshell fallen among the members, it could hardly have produced a greater panic than did the reading of this royal missive. It became evident to all that the game of procrastination had been played out; that a crisis had arrived, and that, as they were in the wrong, some attempt must be made to obviate danger and conciliate the King. So they accepted the draft of the supplementary constitution, tacked it on to what they had themselves completed, and passed the whole within the brief term prescribed by their Sovereign. But the humiliation of the assembly did not end here. When abolishing the Senate, they had hoped to increase their own power. That anticipation of theirs was, however, doomed to disappointment. The King and his Minister did not, indeed, essay to save the Upper Chamber from annihilation, but they were, nevertheless, determined that the surviving Chamber should derive no benefit from its extinction. In furtherance of this object, Count SPONNECK proposed to the Assembly that the Constitution should be modified, and a Council of State created, whose members should be appointed for ten years by the Crown, and to which all bills should be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, before being passed into law. This measure met with very strong opposition, and was only carried by a small majority. But no matter. The Council of State, which will prove a very effective check on the popular Chamber, has been instituted, and the King and his Minister are masters of the situation.

With the termination of the struggle between the King and the National Assembly, the last Greek revolution may be said to have ended. The new constitution is now complete; that abnormal state, so much complained of in the royal message, has passed away, and if GEORGE and his Government only display as much honesty and energy in enforcing the provisions of the new Constitution, and in conducting the business of the country, as they displayed firmness and tact in dealing with the National Assembly, there may be yet happy days in store for Greece. But if the King presumes in the future to trifle with the Constitution which he has imposed on the nation, the very same weapons which he has just used against his opponents, will be turned against himself.

AFTER ELECTION.—The Richmond *Examiner* thinks the Confederates "ought to derive sincere pleasure from the wild election excitement in the enemy's country because after excitement follow collapse and reaction; in the morning after a debauch comes the dismal *deboire*, with headache and nausea and weariness of life." The *Examiner's* drunken figure of speech may be all smart enough in its way; but it is all wrong as an illustration. The North has had its election, and instead of collapse, reaction, dismal *deboire*, headache, nausea and weariness of life, there is now a greater public vigor and strength, a greater confidence and a livelier pulse than there ever has been before since the opening of the war.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

RELEASE OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

President LINCOLN, it is understood, has directed the unconditional release of the Pennsylvania Commissioners and Agents of Election.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

It is said here by prominent friends of the Administration, that the sending of peace commissioners to Richmond is not now contemplated, and that President LINCOLN will fully indicate his policy with regard to pacification in his forthcoming annual message.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER ON PEACE.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th inst., in an editorial on the subject of peace, says:

"There is a great deal less talk about peace at the present time than there was a month since. This is gratifying. The proffer of peace must come from our enemies. It is they who forced us to take up arms, and we must continue to fight until we oblige them to acknowledge their inability to conquer and enslave us. We can only extort their confession by maintaining our positions, by thwarting and frustrating their well-laid plans, by beating back their powerful armies, by wresting our territory from their grasp, and if need be, carrying the war into their borders."

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Commissary of Subsistence in Washington awarded the contract to-day for corn meal at seven dollars a barrel.

ARREST OF BOUNTY JUMPERS.

Seventy bounty jumpers, who deserted and went over to the enemy, but who were recaptured in Kentucky, were to-day sent in irons to Gen. PATRICK at City Point, to await trial by Court-martial.

THANKSGIVING.

Extensive preparations are making by various parties to supply Gen. GRANT'S army with a Thanksgiving Dinner.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has authorized the furnishing of the needful supplies to the soldiers from that State, regardless of expense.

## CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

### Speech by Gov. Andrew—The Thanksgiving Dinner and the Sailor's Fair.

The good people of Boston duly celebrated the great Union victory at the polls, on Friday. The chief features of the occasion were the highly patriotic utterances, the earnest efforts to provide creature comforts for the soldiers on Thanksgiving day, and liberal contributions to the Sailor's Fair, for which Boston's great heart is now so deeply throbbing. Gov. ANDREW made a felicitous speech, in the course of which he said:

"You have rejoiced, all of you, time and again, over the almost miraculous campaign which began last Spring. You have followed with your eyes the victorious intrepid march, like the career of fate itself, which has attended the campaign of GRANT, [applause,] which has illustrated the splendid campaign of SHERMAN, [applause,] and your hearts have leaped with unwonted emotion as you have observed and admired the electric energy and fiery zeal, as well as the moral intrepidity of the commander of the Army of the Shenandoah—gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN. [Great applause.] Oh! now every landsman's, as well as soldier's heart, has leaped as he has pictured in his mind's eye the illustrious hero—noble old FARRAGUT, lashed to the masthead of his battle-ship, high up among the stars of his battle-flag, fulminating decrees of death against the enemies of the republic. [Applause.] All along our coast, too, have the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy been illustrating by their valor, by their intrepidity, by their heroic and wonderful endurance, every virtue which in the history of war has been deemed a crowning merit in the soldier's and sailor's character. No words of mere pen or tongue can fitly describe either the war or the results of these campaigns of the year 1864. It will be left for history hereafter vainly to attempt to preserve on its ample page an adequate record; for painting and plastic art to attempt to preserve some symbolic memento of the heroes and demi-gods of this war; and Homeric lays will vainly strive to sing the praises of men like these. And yet they are your brothers, your sons, your husbands your fathers; and those not now today bearing aloft the banner of the republic for us, those still above the green sod that covers an unmarked soldier's grave, are many of them—one thousand of them—men of Massachusetts, in the hospitals of Washington, Alexandria, and Arlington. They wait at every day's return for the visits of the agents and friends who represent Massachusetts. Through their assistance, many correspond with their families at home; through their assistance many of them are daily receiving ten thousand little comforts, and delicate attentions which their wants demand, worth inexpressibly more to the heart and affections, than to the worn wearied frame, stretched upon the sailor's pallet. And, now, dear friends, let us keep on in the work as we have begun, Oh, keep on with newed and ever renewing and ever recurring zeal and generosity in heaping up these simple inexpressibly dear rewards of our brothers and friends. Let them be dealt out to them in no stinted measure; but flow, overflow, heap up, and run over. But, my friends it was not my purpose to spend my time or my strength by making a speech; it was not my purpose in the occupancy of the chair to be more than the medium of communication between you and the gentlemen who have been summoned, and who have so kindly consented to address you to-night. I understand that the exercises and the performance of the evening are to be varied and diversified, as well by music as by speaking, and that now we shall have the pleasure of listening to what has been prepared for the occasion. [Applause.]

MEDALS AWARDED FOR BRAVERY.—Saturday morning, Sergt. DANIEL MURPHY, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Sergt. ALONZO SMITH, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, (both of which regiments are attached to the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac,) appeared at the War Department, and presented to the Secretary of War battle-flags of the Forty-seventh and Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiments, captured by them at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864. Sergts. MURPHY and SMITH were cordially taken by the hand by the Secretary of War, who, in suitable terms, thanked them for their gallantry and courage, which had produced such gratifying results. A medal of honor was awarded to each of them, and their names are now added to the list of those soldiers who, as evidence of their gallantry, have presented to the country colors captured, in many instances, in hand-to-hand conflicts with the foe.—*Washington Star.*

### The Mission of the War from a Cosmopolite Point of View—No. 2.

LETTER FROM DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I reiterate my thanks for the candor and independence you have evinced in giving a fair field, in your journal, for the expression of opinions from which you dissent, and those, moreover, the opinions of an alien; and, presuming on your liberality, I venture to address you again.

In my last communication I predicted for the war you are now engaged in, the broad mission of revolutionizing this continent, by changing, for the better, its prevailing forms of government; and, if I was correct in this, I may add that such a political revolution must carry with it, as a part of itself, a politico-moral reformation equally beneficial, a change in popular habits, of thought and feeling, which will dispel many illusions.

Among the high qualities which your people may boast of, true national patriotism, broadly and deeply rooted, can, as yet, hardly be counted. Not to speak of the disloyalty of the South, we have too much reason to fear that one-fourth, at least, of the people of the North could be brought to sacrifice national integrity to some local or temporary advantage, or to some prejudice of clique or mad idea of faction; and of those influenced by the latter motive, no small fraction, I believe, would consider national dissolution a less evil than the abolition of slavery. There is some excuse for those who worship a false god of their own, which they have been trained to adore; but bowing to the idol of an enemy is the basest type of paganism.

The open proclamation of almost treason at Chicago, and the secret and extensive organization of positive treason, more recently revealed throughout the West, hardly leave room to doubt the existence and extent of this corruption. There needs no long logical details to show its real aim and character. You all know the temper, determination and efficiency of the despotism you are at war with. Every one knows that its resistance will end only with the life of its armed organization, and that to withdraw your armies before the Confederacy is crushed would be to acknowledge its independence. Armistice aims at separation; and would verify more perfectly than aught I have ever known the Spanish proverb,

"Nadar, y nadar,
Y á la orilla ahogar."*

Equally well known is it that a convention of acknowledged sovereignties aims at general disintegration. There is certainly among the Chicago leaders enough intellect to perceive this; and the temper of the rabble who cheered for JEFF. DAVIS in their presence shows that their followers appreciate the aim.†

The existence of this kind of break-up treason at the North seems at the first glance wholly anomalous in a country like this. In no other region which has so strong a bond of union as your North, and is so free from grievance and temptation, could this occur; nor did it ever before occur in the same country. The Toryism of '76 was no more than obedience to an antiquated, but honest principle—loyalty to the Lord's anointed. The Hartford opposition of 1815 aimed at driving the Government to peace, not to the alienation of territory. There is nothing analogous to this Northern disaffection in the disloyalty of the South, which is the action of a dominant absorbing interest, controlling the masses, and overriding every sentiment that stands in its way. Neither has Copperheadism, as you call it, any resemblance to the disaffection of Ireland, Poland or Hungary, which is merely the struggle of vanquished peoples against the conqueror. How entirely opposite is it to the disaffection of Italy against Austria, Naples and Rome—(yes, Italy, at whom the upturned nose of modest America has so often sneered as at a debased nation;) for Italy's disaffection is a struggle for *union* against alien and ecclesiastical partition. The Chicago and K. G. C. treason is based on no mistaken sense of loyalty, or sectional feeling, or separate interest, or antipathy of race, or resentment for oppression. It is found more or less in all sections of the North, though in all of them there is the same healthy blending of race, with about an equal preponderance of English blood and language. When Britons or Germans, Frenchmen or Spaniards rise or conspire against their Government, it is to correct its abuses, or change its dynasty, or to preserve local rights, but never to rend it asunder. That most degrading of political madness is reserved for the great model Republic.

But the anomaly does not appear so incredible when we recollect that, in the country where it is found, anomalous doctrines have been preached for over half a century by men of zeal and ability; and, though at times powerfully opposed by others of higher order, have generally been allowed to take their effect on the masses with but faint contradiction. Ideas which the JEFFERSONS and MADISONS of a former day loosely and incautiously disseminated for the support of Democracy, have been perverted by demagogues of later times to justify treason. Not to go into details as to the teaching of early creeds, such as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the after deductions made from them, we may thus define their undeniable results. Jeffersonian Democracy has been distilled down to mean, not only that sovereignty belongs to the people, but that as everything is purest at fountain-head, you will find the most undiluted sovereignty in the individual citizen. Hence the lower you go the stronger, and the higher you ascend the weaker sovereignty becomes; and the deepest sense of loyalty a democratic citizen can feel is to himself. Sovereignty can be traced as high up as the Government of a State, and may be tolerably strong there, if it does not conflict with anything lower; but beyond that its ascending tracks disappear. To a Democrat of the distilled Jefferson school, national sovereignty is as old and exploded a fiction as the Divine right of Kings. A subject of one of the "*effete* monarchies of Europe,"—(that is, a monarchy which does not go to pieces in eighty years, like some Republics I could mention,)—feels that he belongs to his country, and is willing to die for it, if the feeling be strong. A sovereign Jeffersonian Democrat feels that his country belongs to himself, and, if he feels it strongly, is willing his country shall die for him. His country belongs to him, but his State and party are nearer and dearer possessions, as more identified with self-loyalty, and have the first claim on his care of ownership. He can, however, change his State and party, but the sovereign self cannot be changed, and when he carries his regality into another political or social circle, the new State or party can be adopted and made nearest to self. Beyond what is in immediate contact with his own sovereignty, there is nothing to claim a nobler fealty. A Southern

* "Swim, swim, and drown, at the brim."

† This letter, as the reader will perceive by the date, was written while the election was still pending.

Democrat of the same stripe is capable of a higher allegiance. Though appreciating his own sovereignty, and pretending to view his State as the remotest goal of allegiance, there is for him a divine institution, higher and broader than State or party, and often more sacred than self. This, in spite of theories of State supremacy, claims his highest devotion and lowest obedience; and he feels that he belongs to the institution, though not a fibre of its human ebony belongs to him. If he goes North he bears about him his allegiance to slavery, and never becomes an Abolitionist; but, even if he goes not there, his superior force of fanaticism keeps up at the North a numerous class of proselytes among those who bow to strength of will and arrogance of character. If the Northern Democrat of the same type goes South, he carries with him no permanent sense of allegiance to any sovereign but self, and leaves behind him nothing in the shape of country or institution whose claim on him can reach beyond a State line, and he becomes at once a villifier of the North and a lauder of slavery. Of the two emigrants, he of the South is much the most respectable; for though his divinity might be imaged by a negro enthroned on a cotton bale, the idol is at least his own, and it may be better to worship even such a god than none.

The teaching of latter-day Democracy, then, ends in enthroning self and whatever is next to it, to the exclusion of country; and self-worship is an idolatry for whose adoption the Anglo-Saxon race needs no prompting. It is a race which I respect more than I love, for in Spanish minds the memory of Gibraltar is apt to obliterate that of Vittoria; yet I think I can do it justice. To the Anglo-Saxon race, then, and especially to the American branch of it, nature has given the instinct of self-worship too strongly to need culture. Yet the culture it has received in political teaching makes its excess as apparent in popular manners as politics. The diffusion of sovereignty is felt in every crowd; and it goes down to Young America of the school-room, prompting in some quarters the opposition of bowie-knife to birch.

When political preaching has for half a century tended in the direction I have indicated, with no wide and earnest opposition, its extreme effect must take possession of numerous minds—enough to form at least a strong and dangerous minority. Can we wonder then that patriotism has been to such an extent paralyzed? State sovereignty has rendered the South disloyal to the Union, while slavery, the least of the two evils, kept her loyal to herself, just as one poison counteracts another. On the other hand, self-sovereignty has rendered a numerous faction at the North disloyal to the nation, and more intensely traitorous to their own section. The cause then which renders treason more indigenous in your country than in others where it might naturally be more expected, is the diffusion of sovereignty. But, in a body possessing so much latent health as the United States, disease can work its cure, and is certain in time to do it, though the convulsion through which it operates should shake the North as it has the South.

One of the illusions of this revolution is destined to dispel, is the idea that sovereignty can, compatibly with normal national life, be divided or diffused. If we seek to divide it between the nation and its components, a war of elements will eventually drive it to the one proper level. If the country really possess national pith, sovereignty will centralize on the summit, and make it a nation indeed. If not, sovereignty will settle into the subdivisions, and make them independent States, to be in alliance or at war, according to the prudence with which they are severally governed. For your Union, if a union it is to be, there can be no permanent medium between the plans of HAMILTON and CALHOUN. It matters not that it may be said such a medium was preserved for seventy odd years. That space is but a day in the life-time of a great nation; and the institutions of its early years can no more be counted on as fit for its mature centuries, than the habiliments of infancy can for the use of manhood. As for popular sovereignty, it can exist in its true sense only in a state of anarchy. Where there is no Government, popular sovereignty may have vitality enough to create one; but that paternity becomes its death, and it can only resuscitate when the organization it gave birth to dies, or can only revive to destroy it. If galvanized into unnatural life, while governmental sovereignty is active, it develops nothing but fiction and treason.

Other illusions in these jostling times will have to give way. The vicissitudes of war bring home to you more keenly than the piping times of peace many an anti-Jeffersonian truth which you really knew before, but would not own, such as the fact that all men are born dependent and develope unequally, and that man can govern others better than he can himself. Every persuading cuff of yours which implores for Southern consent to the restoration of national authority, and every rebellious kick which answers no, gives a cruel shock to the blessed theory that "the true basis of government is the consent of the governed." The pride-born conceit, once so rife among the chivalry, that no free-born American can abide a superior or own a capacity for obedience, finds no corroboration in the despotism of their own seeking, which now weighs upon them as heavily as any they ever imposed on their slaves; and it is not unpleasant to one who views pride as sinful, to see the iron heel come down upon a people whose individual sovereignty was once so immaculate. They tell us it is only the necessity of war which renders such oppression needful and indurable; but I trust the lesson is being taught to them and others, that men who can submit to such despotism in war, can afford to put up with less liberty than heretofore they have done in peace, if it be likely to render peace more lasting.

Among the illusions now being dispelled by the hard experience of revolution is the political bigotry once so general in this great, but not over-modest nation; the conceit that your institutions, by virtue of their perfection, were destined to govern the continent, if not the world; that all others ought to be despised, while any hostility to them might be hailed as meritorious Americans, I predict, will look with more diffidence on a form of government they were once willing to see forced upon the world when they realize that, after ruining all who copied it, it has become unfit for themselves; and they will no longer look forward to the day when, according to a zealous Jeffersonian, the solar system is to become a vast Federal Republic, and every planet to be invested with State rights. In the beginning of this war it seemed incredible to your people that England, France and Spain should sympathize with the South, and they had no recollection of the yesterday when they had hailed with delight every outbreak in Canada and Ireland, every raising of red flags and barricades in Paris, and every piratical attempt against Cuba. Nay, when Russia appeared as your only friend in the Old World, the American press could still hardly refrain from glorifying every cut-throat rising or conspiracy against Russian authority. Time and blows, however, are teaching your people so effectually how rebellion feels at home, that I trust they will hereafter manifest a much colder sympathy with every insurrection they hear of against settled government abroad.

It is not only here, however, that political delusion is disappearing under the shock of your present revolution. British America profits by the lessons of your history, and seeks for union before independence, that national consolidation may follow the latter, when achieved, as it doubtless will be ere long without hostility or jar. The shallowest of your dailies lately consummated its shallowest remark, by asserting that this movement points toward future annexation to the United States. If ever there was in British America a feeling of any extent in favor of such a course, which is doubtful, we would have to attribute to that people an unexampled degree of imbecility to suppose that a vestige of such feeling could survive the events of the last four years. Canada is seeking to shun the errors, not to imitate the career, or share the fortunes of the United States. She wishes, should events suddenly sever the tie between her and Great Britain, to avoid the wretched fate that was yours, of being cast adrift on the tide of national life, a mere raft of jostling provinces, with nothing but a straining and snapping rope to hold them together. How fortunate would it have been for your own and your mother country had your original thirteen colonies, at the early day when FRANKLIN and others urged it, secured what the colonies to the north of you are now about obtaining. Under such a Vice Royalty there would have been no taxation without representation, for the British Parliament would never have usurped the right to tax, had there been a central Parliament of the colonies to exercise it. Your fathers then would not have been compelled to leave to their descendants a demoralizing example of rebellion. State Sovereignty and Jeffersonian Democracy would never have germinated; and the gradual and universal abolition of slavery would have been completed before popular ideas became crazed on the subject. Your independence, the peaceful result of growth, would have been developed early in this century, with a solid nationality, and without bloodshed or the extinction of early affection. Among the sins of omission Britain committed against her offspring, the greatest was neglect of the wise measure which FRANKLIN desired.

It is not, moreover, on this continent alone that political delusion is disappearing under the shock of your present revolution. The Old World profits by the experience of the new; and ideas of Democracy there are less crazed than they once were. It is not the Yankee schoolmaster that teaches them now—he is no longer abroad; and the Reds and Radicals of Europe begin to damn him for an ignoramus; but, while his seminary grows thin or shuts up, the Imperial tutor of nations opens a ragged school for the "Juanitos" and "Panchitos"‡ of Spanish America, who already begin to profit by the benevolent institution.

While I deplore the misfortunes of your country, I trust they will not turn to sourness the gratification your people ought to feel at the benefit which, through their ill luck, has indirectly accrued to others, especially your nearest neighbors. Canada makes timely provision against the dangers you long since incurred, and Mexico, by a new and wise course, is escaping from the terrible calamities brought on her by following your example of diffused sovereignty. That her present example may hereafter profit you, as much as yours in former times injured her, is the hope and prayer of

Your obedient servant.

RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

‡ Johnnies and Frankies.

### Soldiers and Literature.

CAMP NEAR WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you allow a military reader of your valuable journal to make an appeal to you, on his own behalf and that of many of his brother officers, and through you to the various publishers of New-York and other cities? An officer at this time, whatever rank he may have, is incessantly forced to exercise extreme economy if compelled to live upon his pay. The class to which he belongs is the only one, I am happy to say, in the country, whose wages has not kept pace to some extent with the enhanced value of the necessaries of life. He is also one whose life is divided between periods of incessant labor and those of comparative leisure. I am happy to say, for myself and many others of my class, that we are not given to devoting the latter periods to the low dissipation of camps. The only other resource in time of relaxation from duty is reading.

Of course you know that we have no bookstores here, unless you choose to dignify by that title the tents for the sale of periodicals, whose contents, beyond the daily and weekly journals, consist of a few novels, &c., which have mostly been read by educated men in boyhood. I am very fond of BULWER, DICKENS, MARRYAT and LEVER, (though, by the way, I do not believe in the military part of the latter's works as I did when less experienced,) but I cannot live on them altogether. Think how provoking then it is to read a delightful account of a new book on the inside of the TIMES, a *résumé* of its contents so skillfully made as to excite an intense desire to read the work itself—everything in fact, except the vital information as to what is the cost. Why cannot that be added after the publisher's name and the date? It is universally done abroad, and I cannot, for the life of me, conceive of any objection to the same course here.

Time is consumed in writing to inquire, and funds are reserved for the purpose of making the purchase if the price be not too great. The answer comes—the books cost more than we, who mostly lose our books for want of transportation, can afford to give: the time, which might have been spent in reading less costly books, has passed away; the *route* comes, the army moves, reading is suspended, and all because the New-York publishers do not give to the Editors of the TIMES the cost of the books criticised in its columns.

AN OFFICER OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

### An Appeal to "Our Children" in Behalf of the Sanitary Commission.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The stirring appeal now being made by the noble members of the Sanitary Commission, is not, we trust, made in vain. One more such effort as was made throughout the North last Winter will, perhaps, be the last call for aid for our gallant soldiers. The signs of the times are propitious, and from them we are led to hope that ere another Winter's snow shall have fallen upon our land, the fiery star of War shall have set, and the brighter and more blessed star of Peace dawned upon our national horizon. Let us, then, unite in one grand effort worthy of the cause.

In our efforts of last Winter we appealed to the children of our schools, and our appeal was answered by one of the largest donations sent to the Sanitary Commission. God bless "our little ones." To them we appeal again. Our proposition is as follows: That every child attending our schools, public and private, throughout the city of New-York, bring each day, and deposit with their teacher, the small sum of *one cent*; at the end of each month the amount to be forwarded to Dr. BELLOWS. A penny is in itself but a "widow's mite;" for that reason it will come within the reach of even the poorest of our children. But even this small sum daily from each one of them will make, at the end of each month, a large contribution to this noble charity. Teachers, will you aid us in this good work? Make your pupils understand that *they* will be the reapers of the benefits for which our brave soldiers are so faithfully toiling. Teach them that the day will come when they will look back with pride at the time when they deposited with you their little offering in behalf of those who, through their noble heroism, preserved us a nation.

Trusting that the motive will justify me for having thus far trespassed upon your space, I am, truly yours, CHARITY.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1864.

## POLITICAL.

### NEW-YORK.

In twenty-seven counties of this State, official returns give FENTON 696 majority in excess of LINCOLN's majority. The following are additional returns:

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 7,532; McClellan, 4,407—majority, 3,125. Fenton, 7,560; Seymour, 4,403—majority, 3,157.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,984; McClellan, 2,063—majority, 1,921. Fenton, 4,005; Seymour, 2,082—majority, 1,923.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,471; McClellan, 3,546—majority, 75. Fenton, 3,486; Seymour, 3,540—majority, 54.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,580; McClellan, 3,553—majority, 1,027. Fenton, 4,600; Seymour, 3,535—majority, 1,065.

MADISON COUNTY.

Lincoln, 6,182; McClellan, 3,748—majority, 2,434. Fenton, 6,221; Seymour, 3,744—majority, 2,477.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,519; McClellan, 3,907—majority, 388. Fenton, 3,536; Seymour, 3,900—majority, 364.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,836; McClellan, 4,284—majority, 552. Fenton, 4,845; Seymour, 4,277—majority, 568. For Assembly, A. H. Pickard, Union, has 2,116, and L. W. Bristol, 2,115 in the First District; and in the Second, G. C. Humphrey, Union, 2,632, and Hopkins, opposition, 1,906.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Lincoln, 6,782; McClellan, 6,638—majority, 144. Fenton, 6,820; Seymour, 6,595—majority 225. For Assembly, Hulse has 531 majority, and Cooper, opposition, 261 in the Second district.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 10,989; McClellan, 8,714—majority, 2,275. Fenton, 11,023; Seymour, 8,697—majority, 2,326.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Lincoln, 8,793; McClellan, 6,238—majority, 2,555. Fenton, 8,798; Seymour, 6,220—majority, 2,578.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Lincoln, 1,443; McClellan, 1,618—majority, 175. Fenton, 1,446; Seymour, 1,616—majority, 170.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,207; McClellan, 5,400—majority, 1,193. Fenton, 4,307; Seymour, 5,405—majority, 1,208. Assembly—First District—Turner, Union, 2,299; and Clark, opposition, 1,980—majority, 319. Second District—Rider, Union, 2,226; McNeill, Opposition, 2,684—majority, 458.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Lincoln, 9,149; McClellan, 9,367—majority, 218. Fenton, 9,182; Seymour, 9,375—majority, 193.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 1,565; McClellan, 2,875—majority, 1,310. Fenton, 1,585; Seymour, 2,886—majority, 1,301.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 1,447; McClellan, 2,285—majority, 838. Fenton, 1,430; Seymour, 2,298—majority, 868.

SENECA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 2,680; McClellan, 3,267—majority 587. Fenton, 2,703; Seymour, 3,249—majority 546.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,305; McClellan, 4,028—majority 277. Fenton, 4,327; Seymour, 4,038—majority 289.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,790; McClellan, 3,018—majority 772. Fenton, 3,789; Seymour, 3,014—majority 775.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,518; McClellan, 2,994—majority 1,524. Fenton, 4,509; Seymour, 3,006—majority 1,503.

YATES COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,036; McClellan, 1,693—majority 1,343. Fenton, 3,049; Seymour, 1,704—majority 1,345.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The official canvass of Tioga County shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| FOR ELECTORS. | |
| Lincoln | 3,780 |
| McClellan | 3,018 |
| FOR GOVERNOR. | |
| Fenton | 3,789 |
| Seymour | 3,016 |
| FOR CONGRESS. | |
| Hotchkiss | 3,713 |
| McGee | 2,944 |

Yours, truly, T. C. PLATT.

SENECA COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| ELECTORS. | |
| McClellan | 3,267 |
| Lincoln | 2,680 |
| McClellan's majority | 587 |
| GOVERNOR. | |
| Seymour | 3,249 |
| Fenton | 2,703 |
| Seymour's majority | 546 |
| LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. | |
| Jones | 3,259 |
| Alvord | 2,699 |
| Jones' majority | 560 |
| CONGRESS. | |
| Cuyler | 3,204 |
| Pomeroy | 2,625 |
| Cuyler's majority | 279 |
| ASSEMBLY. | |
| Daniels | 3,202 |
| Weed | 2,573 |
| Daniels' majority | 629 |
| SHERIFF. | |
| Cole | 3,188 |
| Van Duzer | 2,585 |
| Cole's majority | 603 |

OVID, Nov. 15, 1864.

Above is official of Seneca County.
Respectfully, yours,
JAS. FERGUSON, Supervisor.

### MARYLAND.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

The following are the official returns of the State—including the soldier's vote—for Presidential Electors, Attorney-General, Judge of the Court of Appeals and Comptroller of the Treasury. The returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are made to the House of Delegates:

| PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. | Home vote. | Soldiers' vote. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| George W. Sands, Union | 37,372 | 2,797 | 40,169 |
| Isaac Nesbitt, Union | 37,355 | 2,799 | 40,154 |
| Wm. J. Albert, Union | 37,353 | 2,800 | 40,153 |
| H. H. Goldsborough, Union | 37,351 | 2,798 | 40,149 |
| W. H. W. Farrow, Union | 37,338 | 2,800 | 49,138 |
| Wm. S. Reese, Union | 37,331 | 2,787 | 40,128 |
| R. S. Matthews, Union | 37,288 | 2,799 | 40,087 |
| Wm. Schley, Dem | 32,418 | 321 | 32,739 |
| George Vickers, Dem | 32,410 | 320 | 32,730 |
| John R. Franklin, Dem | 32,403 | 320 | 32,723 |
| Milton N. Taylor, Dem | 32,401 | 221 | 32,722 |
| Thomas Deveemon, Dem | 32,397 | 321 | 32,718 |
| Edward W. Belt, Dem | 32,380 | 321 | 32,701 |
| H. W. Jenkins, Dem | 32,279 | 320 | 32,599 |
| ATTORNEY-GENERAL. | | | |
| Alex. Randall (U) | 38,029 | 2,814 | 40,843 |
| Bernard Carter (D) | 31,932 | 298 | 32,230 |
| JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS. | | | |
| Daniel Weisel (U) | 37,888 | 2,807 | 40,695 |
| Wm. P. Maulsby (D) | 31,937 | 297 | 32,234 |
| COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY. | | | |
| Robert J. Jump (U) | 38,010 | 2,825 | 40,835 |
| A. L. Jarrett (D) | 31,928 | 287 | 32,215 |

Mr. Lincoln's majority is 7,430 over McClellan, and Mr. Randall's majority over Carter, for Attorney-General, is 8,613.

### KENTUCKY.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

| | McClellan. | Lincoln. |
|---|---|---|
| Sixty counties | 44,851 | 15,104 |

### NEW-JERSEY.

*From the Trenton Gazette, Nov. 17.*

The official returns from this State have been received at the Secretary of State's office, from every county of the State. We give them as received in our table printed below. The State Canvassers are required by law to meet in this city on the 29th inst., for the purpose of canvassing the vote, and declaring officially the result. If their canvass shall differ in any way from our table, we will republish it as corrected:

VOTE ON ELECTORS.

| | President, 1864—Lincoln. | President, 1864—McClellan. | Gov'r, 1862—Ward. | Gov'r, 1862—Parker. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 1,117 | 1,062 | 950 | 934 |
| Burlington | 5,280 | 4,175 | 1,138 | 2,168 |
| Bergen | 1,454 | 2,431 | 3,979 | 3,825 |
| Cape May | 761 | 557 | 613 | 401 |
| Cumberland | 2,669 | 2,032 | 2,000 | 1,681 |
| Camden | 3,382 | 2,759 | 2,563 | 2,440 |
| Essex | 9,398 | 9,239 | 6,936 | 8,493 |
| Gloucester | 1,998 | 1,494 | 1,688 | 1,386 |
| Hudson | 4,616 | 6,592 | 2,233 | 4,961 |
| Hunterdon | 2,631 | 4,355 | 2,141 | 4,039 |
| Mercer | 3,726 | 3,792 | 3,102 | 3,336 |
| Middlesex | 3,036 | 3,740 | 2,316 | 3,292 |
| Monmouth | 2,998 | 4,412 | 2,658 | 4,042 |
| Morris | 3,222 | 3,587 | 2,933 | 3,359 |
| Ocean | 1,293 | 792 | 1,050 | 934 |
| Passaic | 2,934 | 2,773 | 1,927 | 2,401 |
| Salem | 2,220 | 2,164 | 1,756 | 2,074 |
| Somerset | 1,922 | 2,324 | 1,543 | 2,281 |
| Sussex | 1,621 | 3,164 | 1,401 | 3,359 |
| Union | 2,379 | 2,866 | 1,927 | 2,621 |
| Warren | 2,077 | 3,706 | 1,651 | 3,280 |
| Total | 60,614 | 68,016 | 46,710 | 14,597 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Parker's majority in 1862 | 61,307 |
| McClellan's majority, 1864 | 7,402 |
| Total vote in 1860 | 121,125 |
| Total vote in 1862 | 108,071 |
| Total vote in 1864 | 128,630 |

The vote for the Lincoln electors exceeds that cast for Ward, for Governor, in 1862, by 13,904. The vote for McClellan exceeds that for Parker by 6,709.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

| | Starr. | Dickinson. |
|---|---|---|
| Cape May | 762 | 565 |
| Cumberland | 2,667 | 2,036 |
| Salem | 2,286 | 2,189 |
| Atlantic | 1,114 | 1,070 |
| Gloucester | 1,978 | 1,513 |
| Camden | 3,345 | 2,750 |
| Total | 12,072 | 10,123 |
| Majority for Starr | 1,849 | |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| | Newell. | Middleton. |
|---|---|---|
| Burlington | 5,310 | 4,179 |
| Ocean | 1,295 | 799 |
| Monmouth | 3,096 | 4,329 |
| Mercer | 3,750 | 3,785 |
| Total | 13,451 | 13,091 |
| Majority for Newell | 360 | |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| | Scranton. | Sitgreaves. |
|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 3,049 | 3,733 |
| Somerset | 1,923 | 2,328 |
| Union | 2,392 | 2,870 |
| Hunterdon | 1,667 | 4,360 |
| Warren | 2,048 | 3,651 |
| Total | 12,079 | 16,942 |
| Majority for Sitgreaves | | 4,863 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | Little. | Rogers. |
|---|---|---|
| Morris | 3,267 | 3,527 |
| Passaic | 2,936 | 2,773 |
| Sussex | 1,684 | 3,071 |
| Bergen | 1,554 | 2,429 |
| Essex (except Newark) | 3,731 | 2,259 |
| | 13,172 | 14,059 |
| Majority for Rogers | | 887 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | Wakeman. | Wright. |
|---|---|---|
| Hudson | 4,687 | 6,462 |
| City of Newark | 6,754 | 6,922 |
| | 11,441 | 13,284 |
| Majority for Wright | | 1,943 |

UNION IN SMALL CAPITALS.

The majorities for Congress foot up as follows:

| | Union. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Starr | 1,849 | — |
| Newell | 360 | — |
| Sitgreaves | — | 4,863 |
| Rogers | — | 887 |
| Wright | — | 1,943 |
| Totals | 2,209 | 7,693 |
| Net Democratic majority | | 5,484 |

Mr. STARR, notwithstanding the strenuous effort made to defeat him, and notwithstanding the defection of some men who ought to have given him their support, is elected by a triumphant majority—his vote being only seventy-five less than that for the Union electors.

Gov. NEWELL, in the Scond District, had also to contend with an opposition more bitter than was ever arrayed against him before. Some men who were loud in their professions of friendship to Gov. NEWELL privately labored for his defeat, but all his opponents—open or concealed—could not shake the confidence of the people, and he is elected by a majority greater than that given for the electoral ticket.

WRIGHT and ROGERS both ran behind the Democratic Electors, and nothing but the force of party discipline, exerted to the utmost, saved them from defeat.

After surveying the whole field, we may, we think justly, claim a substantial triumph for the Union cause in New-Jersey. The Union vote increased by 13,000 since 1862; the Democratic majority reduced one-half—nearly two-thirds on Congress; two members of Congress elected, and a tie in the House of Assembly; such are the results of the campaign. Have we not a right to claim credit for the Union men of New-Jersey?

### ILLINOIS.

*From the Springfield Journal, Nov. 15.*

We publish this morning returns from ninety-three counties of this State—thirty-two of the number being official—which show the follow results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate majorities for Lincoln | 49,761 |
| Aggregate majorities for McClellan | 14,383 |
| Lincoln over McClellan | 80,408 |

The remaining nine counties yet to be heard from, in 1860, gave the following majorities:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Douglas | 3,710 |
| For Lincoln | 3,119 |
| Douglas over Lincoln | 591 |

Mr. LINCOLN gains largely everywhere upon his vote of 1860, except in a few of the central and border counties where the Missouri bushwackers and horse-thieves were permitted to vote without rebuke, or where the Copperheads stuffed the ballot-boxes until they supposed they had enough to carry the State for MCCLELLAN and ROBINSON. We now believe it safe to say that the State has gone for LINCOLN by the magnificent majority of 30,000.

Thus, Mr. LINCOLN's own State sustains him in spite of the efforts of the whole Copperhead party to secure a different result. Nowhere else did that party expend more money or labor, or resort to more villainous expedients to defeat the Administration than it did here. And yet, had it not been for the most stupendous frauds, the Union majority would have reached nearer 50,000 than the figures at which we have placed it—and that, too, in spite of the disfranchisement of 50,000 voters in the field.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN.

The following are the Congressmen elected in Illinois—a Union gain of six.

| Union. | Democrats. |
|---|---|
| 1..John Wentworth. | 9..L. W. Ross. |
| 2..J. F. Farnsworth. | 10..Anthony Thornton. |
| 3..E. B. Washburne. | 11..S. S. Marshall. |
| 4..Gen. A. C. Harding. | |
| 5..E. C. Ingersoll. | |
| 6..B. C. Cook. | |
| 7..H. P. H. Bromwell. | |
| 8..S. M. Cullum. | |
| 12..Jehu Baker. | |
| 13..A. J. Kuykendall. | |

At large—S. W. Moulton.

### KANSAS.

*From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 15.*

Mr. HAWKINS TAYLOR, of Kansas, arrived here this morning direct from Lawrence. He brings us the latest election news we have from that State. He informs us that LINCOLN's majority will be from 16,000 to 18,000—or about nine-tenths of the total vote of the State.

Col. S. J. CRAWFORD was the regular Republican Union candidate for Governor, and was opposed by Judge SOLON O. THATCHER, the candidate of the McClellan men and the Republican bolters. CRAWFORD is elected by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The contest was a very bitter one, but the result not so close as was expected. Gen. JIM LANE and his friends supported CRAWFORD and the regular ticket.

Capt. SIDNEY CLARK, the radical candidate for Congress, is elected over Gen. A. L. LEE, of the army, who was run by the MCCLELLAN men and the bolters. CLARK's majority is from 1,500 to 2,000.

The Legislature will stand about three-fourths for the reëlection of Gen. JIM LANE to the United States Senate, thus defeating Gov. CARNEY, who was his only competitor.

THATCHER and LANE both live in Lawrence. THATCHER was nominated by the opponents of the regular Republican Union ticket, with a view of beating LANE in his own country, but succeeded in carrying only one voting precinct in the whole county, and that was Lecompton!

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

| Counties. | L. | McC. | Counties. | L. | McC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rockingham | 5,766 | 4,628 | Hillsborough | 6,379 | 5,325 |
| Strafford | 3,094 | 2,547 | Cheshire | 3,488 | 2,440 |
| Belknap | 1,855 | 2,216 | Sullivan | 2,279 | 2,022 |
| Carroll | 1,710 | 2,353 | Grafton | 4,286 | 4,417 |
| Merrimack | 4,380 | 4,765 | Coos | 1,078 | 1,268 |
| | | | | 34,315 | 31,881 |

Union majority, 2,434.

NEW-YORK RECRUITS GOING TO THE ARMY.—A considerable number of recruits are constantly going forward to the army from this State. An average of about five hundred a week are gathered at Hart's Island, in the East River, and embark at that point. These men come from this city, Brooklyn, and the adjoining counties of the State.

### Heavy Robbery.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Savings Bank in Walpole, N. H., was robbed last night of $13,000 in United States bonds.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

P. T. BARNUM—JUST ONCE.

I earnestly request the readers of the TIMES to peruse my Museum advertisement to-day, and see if they can tell where the "humbug" comes in. I flatter myself that never before on this ball of mud was seen massed together such an extensive and unique conglomeration of animate and inanimate curiosities as are to be witnessed at the Museum this week. N. B.—The Museum is more crowded afternoons than mornings or evenings. The public's obedient servant. P. T. BARNUM.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Holiday Hats for Young Gents, at White's, in finish and style elegant. Also, a large stock of valuable FURS. Ladies and gents will do well to call at No. 216 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.
Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

## DIED.

AVERY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Fidelius Avery, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

BURDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 18, of consumption, OCTAVIA C., wife of Jared C. Burdick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 95 High-st., Brooklyn.

KELLY.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Jas. Furey, Miss MARIA LOUISE KELLY, second daughter of the late James Kelly.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MOOD.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, Nov. 17, suddenly, J. B. OAKLEY MOOD, son of Peter Mood, of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 61 Morton-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PORTER.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, SARAH E., daughter of Joseph T. and Adelia B. Porter, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 21st inst., at No. 415 Hudson-st.

ST. JOHN.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., BRADLEY S. ST. JOHN, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Methodist Church in Rye Village.

☞ The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother ROBERT WILLIAMS, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 Wooster-st.

WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

A THANKSGIVING STORY,
November 24.
On the 23d that all may have it for the 24th, will be published the Book of the Season.
DORA DARLING,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
A delightful story for family reading, by a well known author.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

PRICE OF THE NEW JUVENILE
THE TAILOR BOY
$1 00.
The Boston Traveller says it is one of the most thrillingly interesting stories that has been published for years.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av. New-York. Sold by druggists.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 Broadway.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECeived—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway one door below Canal-st.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Gray hair is restored to its natural original color, immediately upon application of the Hiawatha.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CONGREGATION OF GRACE Church, Harlem, Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, will hold Divine service (D. V.) in the Methodist Church, 2d-av. and 119th-st., on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at the hour of 3 P. M., and on every succeeding Sunday at the same hour, until further notice.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS meet EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at Dodworth Hall, No 806 Broadway. Discourses to-day by ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS at the usual hours. Seats free, and all invited.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the sixth in the course of sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*Immortality of the Resurrection Body.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. F. D. EAGAN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, at 7½ P. M.

PRIEST AND MINISTER.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSTON and Mott sts. The annual mission sermon will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ISAAC PRINCE, of Brooklyn. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH in the 1st F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

COME AND HEAR HIM!—S. S. SNOW, HERald of the coming Kingdom of Glory, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the morning, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the afternoon.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., WILL preach NEXT SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and AFTERNOON at 3½, in the Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO 37 NEW BOWERY.—TO-DAY, Nov. 17, 454 children are at the table. Rev. Mr VAN METER, accompanied by several of the sweetest little singers from the Mission, will address a Union meeting of Sunday Schools in the Congregational Church in Jersey City, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and a Union meeting in the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, in behalf of the Mission. The Mission is preparing to give a dinner on Thanksgiving Day, not only to children connected with the Mission, but to the sick and aged poor in that locality. Anything for the occasion will be gratefully received.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, when collections and subscriptions will be made to pay off the entire indebtedness of the church. The anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The debt of this church and property having been paid, appropriate services will be held on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. D. C. CRAWFORD. A Love Feast and reunion of the former Pastors and members will be held at 3 P. M., Rev. A. MCLEAN presiding. All friends of this church, and of church extension, are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SABBATH, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., corner Catharine and Madison sts. Also, preaching corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; and preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Christmas Day," "I'll go to that Beautiful Land," "Where God and the Angels Live," "Trinity Anthem," a New-Year and Anniversary hymn; "Prayer for Peace," "The Nation's Prayer," "Happy Funeral Eve," "The Union Must Stand," "Meet, oh Meet me in Heaven," &c. Price 3 cents each; $3 per 100. Mailed at retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"THE ATTRACTIONS OF HEAVEN."—By special request, the Rev. NEWTON HESTON will deliver a series of sermons on the above subject, in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The first of the series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock. Lectures on *Pilgrim's Progress* every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By request, the morning discourse will be on *The two Dispensations.* Subject for evening—*All Things are Yours,* &c. On Thursday, (Thanksgiving,) service will be held at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the lecture on SUNDAY EVENING: *Man essentially a Spiritual being; the various degrees of his life; reasons for commencing his existence in this world.*

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—THE FIRST OF A series of discourses on Religion, as illustrated in the pilgrimage of Christiana and her children, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Preaching in MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Parents and youth especially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY will be celebrated NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at Zion Church, corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the society.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD IN THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONS.—The Rev. JOHN MORGAN will preach on the above subject in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Removed from Rivington-st. to Church edifice in Sixth-st., south side, near 2d-av. Services in the MORNING at 10½, in the Lecture Room. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., in the body of the Church. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MADISON-SQUARE.—REV. H. JESSUP, BEing about to sail on his return to the Syrian Mission of the American Board, will deliver a farewell address in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on SUNDAY EVENING. The services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WILLIAM V. V. MABIN, OF the Grove Church, Weehawken, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. POTTS',) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 46th-st.—A public meeting in aid of the objects of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held in this Church on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 3 P. M. Speakers, Rev. Drs. HAYNES and MITCHELL, and Rev. J. SANDERSON, the Pastor.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avenues.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., Pastor.—The third of the course of Lectures on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia*, will be delivered in this church by the Pastor, SABBATH EVENING next, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead.* At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection to Life—the Hope of the Beloved.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY, Nov. 20, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On THANKSGIVING DAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, builder, of No. 202 Wooster-st., will be preached by Rev. R. D. THOMAS, at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, at the Welsh Church, 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. He died on Friday night last. His burial service will be held at his house at 2 o'clock to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE IS HELD EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the Rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon this afternoon by the Chaplain, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½. The sexton will furnish seats to strangers.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place. (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BAUDIER on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services on SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMBALL, Minister.—Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening: *Earthly Governments, Divine and human.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PROF. MATTESON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Miracles of Moses.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—CHANGE of the hour of service. Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor elect, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs, SUNDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES—TO young men, by Rev. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. The object of these lectures is the physical, mental and moral elevation of young men.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 156 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7 P. M. Afternoon at 3, Love feast. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free. Union daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 12th and 13th sts.—A sermon will be preached here on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. JOHN HOGG, of Port Hope, C. W. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 20th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av. and East 30th-st.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the evening.

JOHN STEVENSON, OF CANADA, WILL lecture to the Advent Church, Room No. 13 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening. Subject—*Chronology of the World, showing that the Jubilees and Prophetic Periods end in 1866.*

RIGHT REV. BISHOP TALBOT WILL preach on the subject of *Missions in Nebraska and New-Mexico*, in St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Rev. T. B. COOKE will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND ST., one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. WM. STEVENS PERRY, of Maine, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19, 1864.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,500 | U. S. 6s,'81...C. | 110⅜ | 1000 | Erie Railway.... | 95⅛ |
| 1,000 | do............ | 110¼ | 100 | do.........b10 | 95⅝ |
| 25,000 | do............ | 110 | 300 | do.........s10 | 95⅜ |
| 20,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s .R. | 103⅜ | 100 | do.........b30 | 95⅜ |
| 2,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s..C. | | 400 | do............ | 95⅞ |
| | Small........ | 104 | 200 | do............ | 95¼ |
| 12,000 | do............ | 103⅜ | 50 | do............ | 95⅛ |
| 6,000 | do............ | 103⅞ | 500 | do............ | 95 |
| 17,000 | do...new iss. | 103¾ | 1300 | do.........s10 | 95 |
| 9,000 | do............ | 103⅞ | 100 | do........snwk | 95 |
| 500 | U. S. 10-40s...C. | 96⅛ | 200 | do.........s10 | 95¼ |
| 30,000 | do............ | 96 | 100 | do.........s30 | 95 |
| 600 | Treas. N.7 3-10s, | | 400 | do.........s30 | 95¼ |
| | Apr. & Oct.... | 112 | 40 | Erie R. Pref. ..... | 102 |
| 10,000 | do............ | 114⅛ | 500 | Hud. Riv. R...s10 | 119 |
| 25,000 | do............ | 115 | 100 | do.........b30 | 119⅝ |
| 30,000 | U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer. | 96⅛ | 600 | do............ | 119 |
| 6,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90.... | 55½ | 700 | Reading R......... | 135¾ |
| 11,000 | Mo. State 6s.... | 61 | 500 | do.........b10 | 136 |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Cer.b30 | 37 | 1000 | do............ | 136 |
| [illegible] | do............ | 36 | 300 | do............ | 136⅛ |
| [illegible] | do............ | 36¼ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R...... | 126 |
| 20,000 | do ............ | 36⅝ | 13 | N. H. & Hart. R.. | 220 |
| 2,000 | Harlem 3d M.... | 102½ | 227 | Chi., Bur. & Q.... | 116 |
| 1,000 | C.& N.W. 1st M. | 96 | 200 | do............ | 115 |
| [illegible] | Mar. 1st M. B... | 95 | 200 | M. S. & N. I...... | 71 |
| [illegible] | Amer. Gold..s60 | 214 | 100 | do.........b30 | 71 |
| 2,000 | do............ | 217⅛ | 400 | do............ | 70¾ |
| 50 | Fourth Nat. Bank. | 94 | 500 | do............ | 70⅛ |
| 100 | Canton Co......... | 32⅛ | 100 | do............ | 70⅝ |
| 50 | do............ | 33 | 100 | do............ | 70¼ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 33⅛ | 400 | M. S. & N. I. G. s10 | 141⅛ |
| 100 | Cum Coal Pref.... | 47 | 100 | do.........s10 | 141¼ |
| 100 | do.........b10 | 46¼ | 200 | do..........c | 143 |
| 200 | Mil. & P. Du C.b30 | 50 | 500 | Ill. Cen. R........ | 125 |
| 50 | do............ | 49½ | 100 | do............ | 124¾ |
| 500 | Am. Coal Co...... | 75 | 400 | do............ | 124½ |
| 200 | Quick M. Co....... | 84 | 800 | Cle. & Pitts....... | 103½ |
| 100 | Mar. Min. Co...b10 | 34 | 1000 | do.........b10 | 103⅛ |
| 200 | do............ | 33¾ | 1100 | do............ | 103¼ |
| 100 | do............ | 33½ | 400 | do.........s10 | 103 |
| 200 | do............ | 33¼ | 100 | Chi. & N. W...... | 42½ |
| 50 | Nic. Transit...... | 4 | 100 | do............ | 42¾ |
| 210 | Pac. M. S. Co...... | 310 | 100 | do............ | 42⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen.....s30 | 120 | 600 | Chi. & N.W.Pref.. | 80⅛ |
| 250 | do............ | 120⅛ | 700 | do............ | 80¼ |
| 100 | do............ | 120¼ | 100 | do.........b30 | 81 |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 120¼ | 500 | Chi. & R. I. R.... | 102¼ |
| 100 | do.........s30 | 119¾ | 100 | do............ | 102⅛ |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol...... | 110¼ | 100 | do............ | 102¾ |
| 100 | Del., L. & Wes.R. | 205 | 500 | do............ | 103 |
| 200 | P., Ft. W. & C.... | 102¾ | 300 | do............ | 103⅛ |
| 2000 | do............ | 103 | 200 | do.........s10 | 103 |
| 200 | do.........b10 | 103 | 100 | do.........b10 | 103¼ |
| 100 | do............ | 102¾ | 1600 | do............ | 103⅛ |
| 200 | Alt. & T. H. Pr... | 72 | 100 | do.........b10 | 103½ |
| 50 | Chic. & Alt. R..... | 88 | | | |

**OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | N. Y. Cen......... | 120⅛ | 100 | Ch.& R.I. R....... | 102⅝ |
| 200 | Erie R............ | 95 | 200 | do............ | 102¾ |
| 300 | do.........s3 | 94¾ | 200 | do.........b3 | 103 |
| 3500 | do............ | 94⅞ | 700 | do............ | 103 |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 95 | 200 | do..........c | 103 |
| 600 | do.........s3 | 94⅞ | 400 | Chic. & N.W.R... | 42¼ |
| 400 | do............ | 94¾ | 100 | do............ | 42⅝ |
| 50 | do............ | 95¼ | 700 | do.........b3 | 42½ |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R.....c | 118⅛ | 700 | do............ | 42½ |
| 100 | do............ | 118¾ | 100 | Chi. & N.W.Pr..b3 | 79⅞ |
| 300 | do............ | 118⅝ | 400 | do.........b3 | 80 |
| 100 | do..........c | 118¾ | 200 | do............ | 80 |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. R........ | 124¾ | 600 | do.........b4 | 80 |
| 200 | M. S. & N. I. R.... | 69⅜ | 200 | P., Ft. W. & C.... | 102¼ |
| 200 | do............ | 69¼ | 30,000 | O. & M. Cer...... | 36⅝ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 69⅞ | 10,000 | do.........s3 | 36½ |
| 100 | do............ | 69⅞ | 10,000 | do.........s60 | 36¼ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal......... | 46⅝ | 10,000 | do..........c | 36¼ |
| 700 | Mariposa M. Co... | 33¼ | | | |

**EVENING EXCHANGE.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Amer. Gold.... | 218⅞ | 300 | P. F. W. & C..... | 103 |
| 25,000 | do............ | 218⅛ | 200 | Chic. & N. W...... | 42⅝ |
| 30,000 | do............ | 218 | 200 | Chi. & N.W.Pr..s3 | 80 |
| 50,000 | do............ | 217¾ | 100 | do.........b5 | 80¼ |
| 60,000 | do............ | 217⅛ | 200 | do............ | 80¼ |
| 300 | Reading R......... | 136 | 200 | do............ | 80⅛ |
| 2002 | Erie Railway...s3 | 94⅞ | 30,000 | O. & Miss. Cer. | 36⅛ |
| 1200 | do.........b3 | 95 | 200 | M. S. & N. I....... | 69⅛ |
| 500 | do............ | 94⅞ | 100 | do............ | 69⅞ |
| 1000 | do.........b3 | 94⅞ | | | |

Stocks steady after the call, and Gold, at close of report, selling at 220.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

In the Gold Room this morning there was quite an upward flurry in the speculation from 216@217, as at 4 o'clock on Friday to 224@224½ ℘ cent. The sales, however, soon returned to 222@219 ℘ cent., and early in the afternoon down to 216½ ℘ cent. This spasmodic movement was variously attributed to the considerable export demand for this day's steamers; to the news of a reverse to the National arms in East Tennessee, and to the fright among the *shorts*, who are said to have largely oversold the market on Friday at the lowest figures. However the fact may be as to the cause of the rise, the rise itself was but briefly sustained; this result adding insight to the opinion, on the Street, that the market has little inherent strength over 200 or 210 ℘ cent. The day's export of Gold is $1,395,165, making for the week $1,545,165, a sum more than supplied by the receipts from California and the disbursements from the Treasury Office.

At the Stock Exchange this evening there was a rally of 1@2 ℘ cent. on the Railway Shares, and a liberal amount of business done on the New York and Western lines. After the adjournment the market relapsed into dullness, and there was not much disposition to speculate in either direction for the remainder of the day. There was no Second Board. The Governments keep firm, and the offerings to-day not very large.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made compared with Friday afternoon:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 110¼ | 110⅛ | Pittsburgh | 102⅜ | 102⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20's | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | Northwest | 41¼ | 42¼ |
| T. Certificates | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | N. West Pref. | 79¼ | 79¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 119¾ | 120⅛ | Rock Island | 101⅛ | 102¾ |
| Erie | 94¾ | 94⅞ | Fort Wayne | 100⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Hudson | 118¾ | 118⅝ | Cum'land Coal. | 45 | 46⅛ |
| Reading | 133½ | 135⅝ | Quicksilver | 83 | 83⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 68⅛ | 69⅞ | Mariposa | 32¾ | 33⅛ |
| Illinois Cen. | 123 | 124¼ | Ohio & M. Certfs | 35¼ | 36¼ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' Exchange | 98 | Shoe and Leather | 100 |
| Commerce | 105⅛ | Commonwealth | 101 |
| American Exchange | 117 | Imp. and Traders' | 103 |
| Bank of the Republic | 100 | Park | 137 |
| Bank of No. Amer. | 105 | Manf and Merch's | 100 |
| Metropolitan | 117 | Fourth National | 94 |
| Nassau | 103 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 108 | N. I. G. Line | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. '87 | 104 | Illinois Cen. | 116 |
| N. Y. C. subscript | 104 | Alton & T H. 1sts. | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 117 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts | 96 |
| Erie 1sts, '68 | 104 | Gal. & Chi. 1sts | 115 |
| Erie 3ds, '83 | 116 | Chic. & Tol. S. F. | 108 |
| Erie 5ths, '88 | 111 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 110 |
| Buff. N. Y. & E. | 107 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. | 50 |
| Hud. R., '69 | 107 | Chi. & Alt. 1sts | 105 |
| Harlem 3ds | 102 | Chi. & Alt. Income | 85 |
| Mich. Cen. New | 125 | At. & G. W. | 95⅛ |

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of only $369,476, against $1,069,091 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Mf. of Wool | 455 | $101,364 | 148 | $65,056 | 509 | $202,704 |
| Mf. of Cot'n | 32 | 9,614 | 61 | 18,839 | 91 | 23,558 |
| Mf. of Silk | 65 | 30,226 | 5 | 8,841 | 41 | 45,820 |
| Mf. of Flax | 590 | 94,640 | 45 | 14,638 | 321 | 73,841 |
| Miscellan's | 96 | 17,881 | 1,393 | 13,377 | 367 | 6,044 |
| Total | 1,238 | $253,725 | 1,642 | $115,751 | 1,329 | $351,967 |
| | | 115,751 | | | | 253,725 |
| Total entered | | $369,476 | Total marketed | | | $605,692 |

## Obituary.

COL. C. W. TOLLES.

*From Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 18.*

Another martyr has fallen in the strife, another patriot has gone to swell the long list of those whose love of country has cost them their lives. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Col. TOLLES embarked with a whole-souled patriotism in the cause of his country. Enthusiasm and devotion to duty marked his entry into the army, characterized his whole history while with it, and, cherishing these sentiments, he met his death. He first joined the army under Gen. RUNYON, but, very soon receiving from President LINCOLN the appointment of First Lieutenant in the regular service, he became Provost Judge of Alexandria. Although his term of office in this capacity was short, he manifested that singular executive ability which was evinced by him in his after course as Quartermaster. After serving as Provost Judge a short time, he was detailed for service on the staff of Gen. FRANKLIN, by whom he was shortly afterward appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. On the promotion of Gen. FRANKLIN he became Quartermaster for the division commanded by that officer, and subsequently of the Sixth Army Corp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, continuing in that position under Gens. FRANKLIN, SEDWICK and WRIGHT. His duties proved too severe at one time for his health, and he was obliged, much against his earnest wish, during the last Winter, to ask for leave of absence. Up to that time no officer had seen more active service or had sought less relief from duty. He was with McClellan during the Peninsula campaign, participating in the seven days battle, materially aided in the storming of Fredericksburgh, superintending the laying of the pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock for the passage of FRANKLIN, and took part in all the perils and toils that fell to the lot of the Army of the Potomac.

During his leave of absence his idea of duty would not permit him to be idle. He therefore sought service and was sent on a tour of inspection over the Northern States. Returning with renewed health he rejoined the army and was immediately transferred to Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff, becoming Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Shenandoah, which position he held up to the time of his death. On the 11th of October last while on his way to headquarters, accompanied by his friend Dr. OHLENSCHLAGER, Medical Inspector of SHERIDAN'S army, and an escort of twenty-five men guarding an ambulance, containing government property—papers, accounts and other vouchers relating to the affairs of his department—he was attacked by a large band of guerrillas, who surrounded his little escort and endeavored to cut off his retreat. He might have escaped, but feeling fully the responsibility of his position, attempted to rally his men in defence of the property under his charge. In this attempt he fell, being shot in the head, and was left for dead on the ground. The guerrillas, after stripping off his outside garments, made off with their booty. Of the twenty-five who composed his escort, only four escaped. Dr. OHLENSCHLAGER was severely wounded and survived but a few days.

The Colonel was taken from the field to headquarters by a body of Union soldiers. Two weeks later he was carried to Winchester, where he lingered until the 7th inst. At this place he was joined by his wife and only child. On their way they had been captured and robbed by MOSBY and a part of his gang. The exposure of that occasion was, uncoubtedly, the cause of the death of the boy, who died a few days before his father. Col. TOLLES'S career was marked by an entire devotion to country, a strict observance of duty, a comprehensive system, a cheerful urbanity, and a high executive ability. He endeared himself to his brother officers and the men with whom he was brought in contact. Many times receiving the commendation of his superiors—for none stood higher in his department—he was entitled to seek promotion, but innate modesty forbade any obtrusion of his claims for higher place. After his wound he was promoted to a full Coloneicy, through the unsolicited suggestions of Gen. SHERIDAN.

No more grateful memory is left to his family and friends than the very deep interest manifested in his last sickness. All, both officers and men, vied in active proof of sympathy and kindly feeling.

At 19 he graduated from Princeton College and, subsequently devoted most of his life to literary pursuits. For many years he was connected with the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and, at one time, was editor of a paper published at Trenton, N. J. During his connection with the army his pen was busy, and many of his articles found their way into monthlies of the first order. Among them was a series which appeared in the *Continental Monthly*. The *United States Service Magazine* and *Army and Navy Gazette* were also enriched by his contributions. His articles were of a high order of merit, and have received the warm commendations of his brother officers and others, and have fairly connected him with the literature of his country.

Engaged in a glorious cause, his death was a noble one. Dead in the prime of life—dying in the path of duty—dying as a patriot might wish to die—his grateful country, when she makes up the list of her martyred heroes, will write his name in characters of living light. W.

### A Call upon Absent Clerks of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1864.

Notice is given to clerks now absent with leave from the different bureaus of the War Department that the demands of the public service require their return to their duties by Monday, the 21st instant. Clerks absent after that date will be considered as having vacated their places.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

THE YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.—Mr. A. R. STREET, of New-Haven, proposed, some time ago, to erect at his expense, and for the College, an edifice for the collection of works of art, and for the purpose of instruction in the fine arts. The cornerstone was laid on Wednesday. One of the odes of Horace, and the "Workman's Chorus," from SCHILLER'S "Song of the Bell," were sung, and addresses were made by President WOOLSEY, Professors KINGSLEY, FISHER and SALISBURY, and by Rev. Dr. HARWOOD, DONALD G. MITCHELL, THOMAS P. ROSSITER, and Gov. HOPPIN.


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as assistant in a nursery or to do light housework; can be highly recommended. Inquire of Mrs. POLMAN, Matron, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, 51st.-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would attend an invalid lady or take charge of a house; best of city reference. Call for three days at No. 138 West 39th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT girl, a situation in the city or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework. Call at No. 69 6th-av., at the hall door.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 415 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, WHO has met with reverses, desires to take charge of the home of an elderly gentleman, or that of a widower with children. Address for three days, G. G., Union-square Post-office. Best of city reference given and required.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A STATIONERY store; must understand accounts thoroughly by double entry, be accurate and expert in figures, and a good penman, and give his whole time to his employers. Salary moderate but situation permanent. Address SHERIDAN, Post-office, stating age, salary expected, and references.

PROOF-READER WANTED—IN A LARGE composing-room in Philadelphia. A careful, experienced and thoroughly competent man can hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with particulars, R. G., Box No. 1,712 Philadelphia Post-office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, *will split* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or recognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SAM. HART & CO.
No. 546 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE, A pair of lenses; have been used but a short time by one of the first photographers in the city, and are in perfect order; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Stereoscopic Department at APPLETON'S, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

20 TONS OF THE CELEBRATED ROOFING PAPER, of the best quality, for sale at reduced prices, by

DERRICKSON & BARTLETT,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

100 TONS PAPER-BOX AND BOOK BINDERS' BOARDS, from Nos. 20 to 80, of best quality, and lowest cash price, by

DERRICKSON & BARTLETT,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

## MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and libraries purchased for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A set of Valentine's Manual, also a large stock of books for sale.

WANTED—IF CHEAP FOR CASH, A ROSEwood parlor set and piano-forte, in perfect condition, and warranted. Address P. O., Box No. 3,322.

## AUCTION SALES.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, Nov. 21,
At 11 o'clock, within the store.

MALAGA RAISINS.

2,000 packages Bunch and Layer Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.

SUN RAISINS.

300 kegs Sun Raisins.
FIGS—3 casks Figs.


## FINANCIAL.


RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.

T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Bankers—FISK & HATCH.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

*The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.*

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of

FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,

OR AT

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,

Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to

G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Haye's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3⅛ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2⅛ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2⅛ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,368 New-York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY,

CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal, and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic" quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.


## FINANCIAL.


# PETROLEUM

OIL STOCK AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE

1,000 SHARES CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY paid its FIFTH Dividend for September, and will declare a dividend for October, November and December on Jan. 1.

1,000 SHARES NORTHERN LIGHT pays 3 per cent. a month.

1,000 SHARES OCEANIC, dividend paying.

Also other desirable dividend OIL STOCKS.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL..........$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.

WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.

WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.

WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.

DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

# PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7,3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON..........229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY..........260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING..........363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE..........8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN..........237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office. Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine-st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.


## FINANCIAL.


GOLD BONDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent. in gold.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils, and who is competent to make his own plans for buildings, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

JACKSON COUNTY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF these bonds, who have not exchanged them for the new ones, dated June, 1864, can do so by applying at the office of the subscribers, No. 52 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

## DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 36 acres, well stocked with choice fruits of all descriptions. House 36x40 feet, and all necessary outbuildings. Title clear. Cash price, $15,000. For further particulars, address W., Box No. 5,235 New-York Post-office. Land agents need not reply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY, AT A SACRIFICE, a well-built four-story English basement house, in perfect order, located west of Broadway; only $4,000 cash required. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY stone house—lot 35x100, with stable, Murray Hill—superb carpets, mirrors, cornices, curtains and gas fixtures; must be sold—$55,000.

JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

## PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders will state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

175,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated in the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

25,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar and Tea must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

*Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, the name of the person making it, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, for the rebuilding and building of receiving-basins and culverts on and near the line of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, and for the paving of said part of West-street (exclusive of the space within and between the tracks) with trap-blocks, and repaving of parts of the intersecting streets, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, with cobble-stones.

Specifications and the form of agreement for the same, and other information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

Nov. 17, 1864. THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN.
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

## COAL.

FIRST QUALITY WYOMING COAL—now landing and for sale to cartmen at $9 50. Grocers, foundries, hotels, families, &c., supplied at low rates from the yards foot of 14th-st., North River, and No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st.


## PROPOSALS.


ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector, or on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

*Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1..........$300,000
On Route No. 2..........200,000
On Route No. 3..........60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 11.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Friday, Nov. 25, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with

Pegged Boots—Army Standard.
Pegged Bootees—Army Standard.
Rubber Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Company Letters—Army Standard.
Hat Cords for Cavalry—Army Standard.
Hat Cords for Infantry—Army Standard.
Hat Cords for Artillery—Army Standard.

Also, for the immediate delivery, according to sample, of the following material for trimmings:

¾-inch Worsted Lace—Yellow and Scarlet.
D. B. Linen Machine Thread—No. 60 and No. 70.
W. B. Linen Machine Thread—No. 40.
Cotton Spool Thread—White and Black—No. 24 and No. 30.
Twist Silk.
Vest Buttons—Eagle, Brass.
Suspender Buttons—Metal.
Shirt Buttons—Metal
Bone Buttons.
Tent Buttons—Wood.
Tent Slides—Wood.
⅝ inch Rings—Harness.
Manila Rope, ¼-inch.
White Marline.
White Cotton Twine—Five-fold.
Baling Twine—Flax.
Beeswax.
Burlaps.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, Nov. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 223 "G" street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, for FIVE HUNDRED (500) tons of good merchantable baled HAY, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Bids must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, (unless the bidder has one on file in this office,) and the usual guarantee, signed by not less than two responsible persons, whose solvency must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States Attorney.

The Hay must be securely *baled*, and delivered in Washington or Alexandria, free of all expense to the Department, as may be required. It will be rigidly inspected before it is accepted, and none but good merchantable Hay will be received.

Parties to whom awards may be made must at once enter into contract, and give bonds equal in amount to one-half of the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors.

Awards will not be made to any person who has heretofore failed to fulfill his contracts with the Government, nor will proposals of disloyal parties be considered. The right to reject proposals is reserved by the Government.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names.

The delivery of the Hay must commence within fifteen (15) days from the execution of the contract, and be completed by the *fifteenth* day of January, 1865. Upon the completion of the contract, the Hay will be paid for in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Hay," and be addressed to

E. T. BRIDGES,
Captain C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lamp-posts for the City of New-York, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

## SHIPPING.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.** (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,612 | .......... |
| ONTARIO—building | 3,212 | .......... |
| HELVETIA—building | 3,209 | .......... |
| ERIN | 3,318 | Grace. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Prowse. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,972 | Brooking. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.**

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S** Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to **NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.** Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.......Jayne.......Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA.......Jayne.......Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.......(Building.)
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, Jan. 14.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

**MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.**

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
EUGENIE.......(Afloat).......900-horse power
FRANCE.......(Building).......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.......(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY.......Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,** No. 72 Broadway.
Forward PACKAGES, VALUABLES and MONEY, to any part of EUROPE, By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

**UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.**

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov. 23.......OCEAN QUEEN.......SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.......NORTH STAR.......JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.......COSTA RICA.......TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, RUSSELL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The first-class United States Mail Steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETHS, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL**—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 26
ETNA.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 31 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE,** R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,** ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 28th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and EOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney, &c.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.**

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

**ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.**

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

**N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.**—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

**NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD** Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.**
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT.**—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.**—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, 626 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Direct Importations from our London House. large stock constantly on hand.

**IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE'**
Song and chorus, 35 cents. Sunlight within my heart, Soldier's Happy Return, mazurka, each, 30 cents.
EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK.
Latest popular tunes for violin or flute, viz: Faust march and waltzes. Finnigan's Wake, The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue. Kiss waltz. I'm a Young Man from the Country. Lannigan's Ball. Young Eph's Lament, etc. Eight books, 85 cents; two numbers, 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, No. 208 Bowery.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**NEW MUSIC.**—"BEAUTIFUL ANNIE," SONG and Chorus, by James G. Clark; "Bear it Gently to my Mother," Song and Chorus, by George A. Russell; "There are Voices, Spirit Voices," Song and Chorus, and "They Tell Me I'll Forget thee," Ballad, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won," Song and Chorus, by A. R. Virgil; "Our Flag, Our Army, and Our President," Quartette, by William H. Perry. Price 30 cents. Four for $1. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**STOLEN FROM THE SAVINGS BANK,** Walpole, New-Hampshire, on the night of the 18th inst., the following bonds, viz: U. S. bonds, five-twenties, second series, No. 50,870, $1,000; third series, No. 71,447, $1,000; third series, No. 50,681, $1,000; third series, No. 50,682, $1,000; third series, No. 50,683, $1,000; third series, No. 50,698, $1,000; third series, No. 45,299, $1,000; third series, No. 45,300, $1,000; third series, No. 45,298, $1,000; third series, No. 20,431, $500; third series, No. 25,617, $500; third series, No. 35,376, $100; fourth series, No. 7,094, $100; fourth series, No. 7,095, $100; fourth series, No. 7,096, $100. Cheshire Railroad bonds, No. 259, $1,000; No. 260, $1,000; No. 19, $200; No. 20, $200; No. 86, $200; No. 87, $200. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating such bonds.
November 20th, 1864.

**IF THE PERSON WHO OBTAINED A** black satchel at the Erie Railway Office on Friday, marked near the handle, "S S. Raplee, Pen Yan, N. Y.," in lieu of his own, will return the same, he can obtain his own, and will be liberally rewarded for his trouble. Apply to J. C. DEMAREST, Baggage-Master Erie Railway, Chamber-st. Pier, New-York.

**STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY**—A BLACK and tan terrier dog; he was a beautiful animal; answers to the name of DICK. A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck, farmer. MARK BURNS, Todt Hill.

**$10 REWARD.**—LOST A SMALL PACKAGE of LETTERS and MEMORANDA, for which the above sum will be paid if returned to the owner.
THOS. PALMER, No. 66 and 68 Duane st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD,** FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

**BOARD WANTED**—FIRST-CLASS, WITH parlor and four rooms, for four adults, child and nurse, above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs; without other boarders preferred; liberal price paid; references given and required. Address Box No. 258 Post-office.

**AN ELEGANT SUITE OF UNFURNISHED** rooms, up town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address W, Box 120 *Times* office.

**BOARD AND LODGING.**—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments to let; rooms in first and fourth story; no young children taken. No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

**WANTED**—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, with board for two adults and a child. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,288 Post-office, stating terms and location.

**BOARD DESIRED FOR A GENTLEMAN** and wife in this city. The best references required. Address, giving location and terms, M. C. O., Box No. 3,148 N. Y. Post-office.

## INSTRUCTION.

**COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS'** French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

**MISS KENNEDY'S** French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

**MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,** No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Open Sept. 12.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.** NO. 135 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
The next term will commence MONDAY, Nov. 22.

**ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE**—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

**BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.**—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

**COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.**—$56 in advance pays board and com. English 14 weeks, Term opens Dec. 5, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

**THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH** and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

**BOARD, WITH TUITION IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC.**—A lady in Connecticut has a vacancy in her school for six misses, under 13. For terms apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., N. Y.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE**—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

**THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.**—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

**MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.**—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING** and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

**FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR** and conversation. Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, from the University of Paris, No. 81 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

**MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL** for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE** Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

**PARLOR AND DRAMATIC READING,** and instructions given in English and French. Address ELOCUTION, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

## TEACHERS.

**A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL** Seminary desires to spend some time in teaching in a school or as private tutor. Qualifications: a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

**A YOUNG LADY JUST ARRIVED FROM** France, wishes to meet with a situation as daily or resident governess; would give lessons in music and French at her own residence, if preferred. Address M. N., Station G.

**A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION** as teacher of higher English; has had much experience in teaching Mathematics; would also like to obtain private scholars. Address Miss M. WILTON, Station A.

**A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGE**ment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

**A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING** wishes to obtain a few pupils in music. Address Miss S. M. LUCY, Station A.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

**NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
**HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR.** CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

## PERSONAL.

**(REV. JAS. L. SCHOCK, D.D., PASTOR OF** the Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., left his home on Saturday, 3 P. M., Oct. 29, with the intention of going to New-Haven, Conn., since which time nothing has been heard of him. His prolonged absence and silence as to his whereabouts quite alarms his congregation and friends. He is about 45 years of age, medium build, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, forefinger on the right hand stiff, and a fresh scar on neck, from wound caused by having a tumor cut out. Any information would be gladly received by his anxious friends, and may be sent to CHARLES KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and OCKERHAUSEN BROS., No. 21 Rose-st., New-York.
Country papers please copy.

**CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE,** M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

## LECTURES.

**LECTURE.**
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will lecture in Stevens Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*John Hampden or the Progress of Popular Liberty.*

## DENTISTRY.

**N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS**—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

## HOTELS.

**ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.**—Vacant MONDAY, A. M., one first floor, on the avenue; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c, adjoining. The fine rooms on 24th-st will be let to families who have no small children, on favorable terms. Accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week. Transient board, $3 per day.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.** MONDAY.
(Twelfth night this season,) ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
WEDNESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving night) ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
NINETY-EIGHTH AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
REMEMBER, OF the brilliant engagement of J. S. CLARKE.
On MONDAY EVENING, 21st, will be presented A GREAT DOUBLE BILL, comprising Buckstone's two celebrated comedies of SINGLE LIFE and MARRIED LIFE, presenting, in a strongly humorous point of view, the contrast between these conditions.
Clarke.......as.......Peter Pilmley
Clarke.......as.......Mr. Dove

**MR. CHARLES E. DOBSON,** THE MASTER BANJOIST OF THE WORLD, WILL GIVE HIS FIRST BANJO CONCERT AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

## DRY GOODS.

**CONSIGNMENT OF CLOAKS FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.**

We have this day received 800 Sacques and Circulars, ranging in value from $16 to $22, which we are authorized to sell; the choice of the whole lot for $12. Also, about 500 Basquines and Chesterfields, ranging in value from $20 to $30, which, as agents, we offer the same advantage of choice at $15. We expect to receive, in a few days, a large invoice of high cost goods, to be sold at the same reduction. We have on sale the largest assortment of children's cloaks in the city. Our own manufacture and imported stock is now complete.

No lady should fail to examine our variety before purchasing.

Strictly one price.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.,
and No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince-sts.

**STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE**
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. GRAND STREET.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE STREET.

**LADIES AND CHILDREN'S** FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

**CLOAKINGS,** CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES**
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c, &c.
A large assortment at retail.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,**
STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

**STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES**
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES**
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!**
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

**CHEAP DRY GOODS FOR CASH.**—NOTICE the prices. Good dark prints, 31¼ cents; yard wide white flannels, only 12½ cents; heavy shirting-muslin, 40 cents—extra quality 45 cents; fine black alpacas, 62½, 75 and 87½ cents—extra fine $1. Cotton goods, of all kinds, at less than wholesale rates. N. B.—These prices are for a few days only. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce-st.

**GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.**—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

**DRESS TRIMMINGS.**—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

**REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,** including two superb white square shawls, probably the most elegant and finest in the country. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.**
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

**C. H. RIVERS'** DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

**J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING** ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; classes for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE** now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.**
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

**FOR SALE**—A HANDSOME SORREL MARE, well bred, perfectly sound and kind in double and single harness and under saddle. Apply to C. ULMANN, No. 32 City Hall-place.

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

**BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED** PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S, Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
SUCH WONDERS!
SUCH WONDERS! SUCH WONDERS!
SUCH LIVING CONTRASTS!
SUCH LIVING CONTRASTS!
WERE NEVER SEEN BY MORTAL EYES.
THE TALLEST. THE TALLEST,
THE SHORTEST,
THE FATTEST, THE FATTEST,
SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY
THE WORLD EVER PRODUCED,
THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS,
THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS,
WEIGHING
ONE TON! ONE TON!
ONE TON! ONE TON!
2,000 POUNDS!
2,000 POUNDS!
MISS ROSINA D. RICHARDSON, From New-Hampshire, 25 years old.
MISS ELLA C. BROWN. From Vermont, 17 years old.
MISS PHEBE J. DUNN, From Illinois, 14 years old.
ALSO, THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
ALSO, THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
EACH ONE OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE GIANTS 24 FEET HIGH.
THREE GIANTS 24 FEET HIGH.
THEY ARE
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARABIAN GIANT, THE ARABIAN GIANT,
one of the most splendid men ever seen;
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
an ex-officer of the French army; and
MISS ANNA SWAN,
MISS ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia Giant Girl, only 18 years old, and still growing.
IN CONTRAST WITH THESE TALL WONDERS, MAY BE SEEN.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, 23 inches high, and weighing but 17 pounds.
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
13 years old, 28 inches high, and weighing only 18 pounds.
History records no instance of such
CONTRASTS OF HUMAN BEINGS.
Also engaged, a splendid company of
INDIAN WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
INDIAN WARRIORS AND SQUAWS
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
ALBINO FAMILY, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Children will be delighted to know that the Museum has just received from Paris a wonderful collection of FRENCH MOVING AUTOMATOMS, MUSICIAN-BIRDS, FOUNTAINS, SHIPS, MILLS, RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, BALLOONS, DANCING LADIES, PERFORMING MONKEYS, and a thousand other curious mechanical representations of ANIMATED NATURE, all of which are to be seen at all hours without extra charge. This wonderful collection, costing several thousand dollars, has been imported specially to please CHILDREN and FAMILIES during the holiday-season.

THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING, AT 11,
A LAUGHABLE SKETCH, ENTITLED
A DAY AT AN INN,
A DAY AT AN INN.
Characters by Master J. Chatterson, Mr. Anderson, Hunter, and Miss Addie Le Brun.
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c., OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
THE FAVORITE DRAMA,
LINDA OF CHAMOUNIX.
LINDA OF CHAMOUNIX.
WITH THE ORIGINAL MUSIC, CHORUS AND EFFECTS.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., will appear.
EVENING, AT 7½.
THE GREAT DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
TONY DENIER.......in.......PAS POLICHINELLE.
LIVING OTTERS, LEARNED SEAL, KANGAROO.
A MENAGERIE OF FIFTY OTHER LIVING ANIMALS and a MILLION OF CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
THANKSGIVING-DAY, THURSDAY, 24th, GREAT NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION. PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR.

**MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES, AT IRVING HALL.**
2. "THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE," A Domestic Story.
Illustrated by a series of Tableau Vivants, performed by the "Young Men's" and "Enterprise" Dramatic Associations of this city.
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA," A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Scixas, No. 911 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

**GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT** TO J. E. PERRING,
At Niblo's Saloon, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, on which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly consented to assist:
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE.
Signor ARDAVANI.
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Sigor ABELLA.
Tickets $1, to be obtained at the principal music stores.

**ZENOBIA,**
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

**WOODROFFESS' BOHEMIAN GLASS** BLOWERS, ARE ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL. THE PEOPLE ALL VISIT AND APPLAUD THEM. THEY WILL CONTINUE TO SUCCEED AT HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY, EVERY EVENING and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY 3 P. M. SEE THE GLASS STEAM ENGINES.

## MUSICAL.

**STEINWAY & SON**
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

**CUMMINGS & JENNYS,** No. 726 Broadway, New-York, MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES.
Every variety of our instruments are constantly on hand, which we offer at prices defying all competition. Purchasers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,** at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS, No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

**MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY** announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
**ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.**—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
**WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS,** for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

**ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS'** vouchers purchased or collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

**PRISONERS OF WAR.**—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.**
Director.......MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8, (FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
DON GIOVANNI. DON GIOVANNI.
With its unparalleled cast. Joint appearance of THE THREE PRIME DONNE, CAROZZI ZUCCHI, KELLOGG, MORENSI, together with G. LOTTI, BELLINI, SUSINI, WEINLICH, DUBREUL, ERNESTINE, AURIOL.
Conductor.......CARL BERGMAN.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22—RIGOLETTO.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—MARTHA.
FRIDAY, first time in America, DON SEBASTIANO.

**HIPPOTHEATRON.** BEGINS AT 7¾.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, and every evening during the week.
THREE GRAND MATINEES, AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23,
THURSDAY, Nov. 24, (Thanksgiving Day,)
SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
No curtailment of Programme at the Matinées.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Seats can be reserved for the Matinées.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. HENRY COOKE'S MR. HENRY COOKE'S
WORLD-FAMED COMPANY OF DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
THEY APPEAR THEY APPEAR
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING,
AND AT ALL THE MATINEES.
FIRST APPEARANCES FIRST APPEARANCES
Of the renowned American Rider,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
who has no compeer as a Somersault Thrower on Horseback; also of Mr. S. P. STICKNEY, the famous Equestrian, and Miss EMMA STICKNEY.
First performance of a new Comic act arranged by Mr. Francois Siegrist, entitled THE CLOWNS' CARNIVAL.
First performance of a new Comic Pantomime, THE STATUE BLANCHE, by the French Company of RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME, BY THE MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTS.

**HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,** NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT
STILL IN THE ASCENDENT!
STILL IN THE ASCENDENT!
HELLER
Is pre-eminently the SOMATIC CONJUROR! SOMATIC CONJUROR!
The representative of the art in the present century, believing in phenomenon being a part of the conjuror's craft, and not in noumena as having to do with it.
HELLER'S SOLOS ON THE PIANO-FORTE!
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
TWO MATINEES NEXT WEEK.
THANKSGIVING DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.

**ARTEMUS WARD!**
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
A PICTORIAL RIDE
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and NEW JOKES! pertaining and irrelevant to the journey.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.
The journey commences precisely at 8. Portals thrown open widely at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats; and the bureau for securing them is open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS,** NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1864.
BENEFIT OF MR. DRIVET.
LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER,
Comedy, in 4 acts, by Mme. George Sand.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

THE GREAT MEDDAHH!!! AT THE TURKISH HALL.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**$500 REWARD.**

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864, about 3 o'clock in the morning, Joseph Nulet, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was murdered while in the performance of his duty, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., and whereas, the murderer has not to this time been arrested, now, therefore, in order to promote the ends of justice and secure the punishment of the guilty, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the ordinances of said city, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderor of said Nulet, to be paid after the conviction of said murderer, and on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the murderer shall have been convicted of said crime, that in his opinion the person applying for said reward is justly and legally entitled to the same; but all claim to the payment of such reward shall be deemed to be forfeited if such certificate shall not be presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the conviction of the murderer, and all claims for such reward presented after the expiration of such period of time, will be disregarded.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the application of sundry BLIND PERSONS for a donation of FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, will meet at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, (entrance at number three, in Twenty-third-street,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M., to hear and determine upon the merits of the different applicants in respect to the necessity for assisting them by donations from the funds of the city.

The petitioners and all others interested in the several applications are hereby notified that it will be necessary to be present at the above-named time and place without further notification, in order to entitle them to any consideration or to enable them to share in the proposed relief.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.
**TO TAXPAYERS.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND** Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. Committee on Roads.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND** Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

**THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF** the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

that the scene of operations shall be in the country of the enemy.

We would respond to Gen. GRANT's 'cradle and grave' assertion with the battle shout of an army of half a million. We would encourage our own gallant soldiers by adding to their number every man that negroes could relieve, whether as teamsters, clerks, hospital attendants, garrisons of subordinate forts, as well as pioneer and engineer laborers. But discussion has been clouded by a proposition of freedom after the war, and some say that if freedom is recognized as a boon to be given as a reward for fidelity, a death-blow is struck at slavery. We believe that but one State in the Confederacy forbids the manumission of slaves. In Virginia, any person may emancipate by deed recorded in the courts of his county or corporation. Is this statutory boon a denial that slavery is the best condition for the negro? Unquestionably not, and yet fidelity to master is here permitted to be rewarded with emancipation. Now cannot fidelity to the national cause, attested by endurance of hardship, by gallantry in action and exposure to death, be rewarded with freedom without any compromise to the relation in which those are still held who have given no assurance of such fidelity? We cannot see that the reward for faithful services in the least conflicts with reason and arguments which support and sustain negro slavery.

We hold the belief that the negro is best off, is in 'the right place' when he has a good master; but the negro may think otherwise, and *salus populi*, which induces his employment as a soldier, demands sacrifices in order to secure his fidelity. This sacrifice is made in offering him his freedom for faithfulness. Nothing is yielded to the ignorant prejudices of the world; a simple bargain is struck. A negro wants his freedom; whether a boon or a curse, he wants it, and for it may be willing faithfully to serve in the army of his country. That country stands in need of these services. One is offered for the other.

It has no touch of philanthropy about it, no sympathy or connection with Abolitionism. But who shall give this freedom—master, State or Confederate Government? Master, if he will; but if not, then State or Confederate States Government. We are wholly opposed to compensation for the negro. What! conscript son, husband, father, and pay for slaves? The negro pays for himself when he fights for his former master, just as the son reaps the reward of his services in the freedom of his country. But these are minor points. The great question is, does the necessity exist? This, Congress should first ascertain, and then the question is properly debatable."

### NEWS FROM HOOD.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Friday last says:

"Dispatches received from Gen. HOOD, as late as the 9th, contain no mention whatever of the alleged fight at Decatur, which the Yankees claim as a victory. It was a singular defeat to be inflicted on HOOD without his knowing anything about it. GRANT was derelict, however, in not firing a shotted salute. Gen. BEAUREGARD is with the army of HOOD, and will remain with it throughout the campaign."

The Bristol *Register* of the 9th says: "The Federal Col. PATTON, with three hundred men, came to Shipley's Ferry, twenty-five miles from Bristol, on Saturday, but returned in the direction of Bull's Gap, his object being merely to visit his family. The greater portion of the Federals have gone back to Bull's Gap."

The *Sentinel* of Friday says, editorially, of the report of the Secretary of War:

"We have supposed that no document could be more acceptable to the army, and to our citizens generally. The length of the report is such as to forbid comment, and the reader will prefer to study it for himself. We make but one remark:

The sentences which treat of the employment of slaves in the military service, and of the prospective emancipation of such as may faithfully perform their duty, treat the latter proceeding as 'of course depending on the consent of the States.' We suppose that so emphatic an expression, almost apologetic for being mentioned at all, will quiet the affected distrust of the message for its failure to introduce into a condensed statement a proposition regarded as obviously axiomatic."

### FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

*From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 16.*

Gen. HOOD is in motion, and his destination is thought to be East Tennessee. On the other hand, we have reason to believe, from the best information which has reached us, that SHERMAN designs to evacuate Atlanta entirely. The larger portion of his force it is reported, is already moving toward Selma, Ala., and if this be true, Mobile must be his destination. Approps to this conjecture, we learn that an immense fleet of transports, laden with stores, has arrived in Mobile Bay, which looks as if a movement was contemplated at an early day in that quarter. We have, upon the above hypothesis, the most singular feature of the war, that is, of two large armies passing each other by a sort of flank movement and moving in an opposite direction. SHERMAN may be a shrewd banker, a stubborn fighter, and a prospective candidate for Presidential honors; but we venture the prediction that he has been woefully outgeneraled this time. We shall soon see. The situation is certainly increasing in interest in Northern Georgia.

### JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION.

COMMENTS BY THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

*From the Fayetteville Carolinian.*

There is too little patriotism, too little of that self-sacrificing spirit which belongs to, and should be found among, a people who are fighting for the glorious privilege of self-government in these selfish times in which we live. There is too much fondness evinced in the daily life of our people for show and extravagance, and too much greed of gain. How can we expect to gain our freedom, how can we look forward to the return of the great blessings which we inherited from our forefathers, unless some mighty change is wrought, some great moral revolution is effected, some unlooked for, some unhoped for, unexpected mercy is bestowed by the Almighty power that governs the actions of nations as well as men?

Let the prayers of our people ascend; let the note of thanksgiving arise; let the petition for favor and assistance be uttered. Let faith and hope look to that source of all temporal and eternal good with confidence, and ask that the country may be restored to that morality and honesty that once were ours, and which, when overthrown by the corruptions of bad ambitious men, who undermined the foundations of society and shook the pillars of our Government, till the edifice tottered and staggered, brought on us the wrath with which God has made us feel that he curses our proneness to evil and our deliberate disobedience of his laws. Some mighty radical reform must be wrought—is actually necessary to our salvation as a people.

Let the malefactor strive to strangle the demon of dishonesty, which is ever prompting him to deeds of rascality. Let the speculator worship Him that is the true God, and destroy the golden calf which he has made his idol. Let there be a healthier, holier, better feeling and action in our relations to one another, and then we may feel assured that the Great Judge will award us the victory, and will confound the counsels of our enemies, and defeat them in their plans of wickedness and inhumanity against us and against civilization.

REMARKS OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Central Presbyterian* says:

"Having often heretofore urged all under whose eye this paper may come, to cast our whole cause upon our merciful, faithful and almighty Father, and regard with sacred care these appointed days, the exhortation need not be repeated now. Who can look his afflicted country in the face, suffering, bleeding, yet upheld, and refuse to bow before God, our Helper? Some one has proposed that the City of Charleston shall, after the war, erect on a suitable spot a monument, with this inscription, 'Saved by prayer.' Is it not one for the whole country? Let the pious, noble sentiment be engraven upon the hearts of all the people, now and evermore. Surely 'hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' Where are the eyes so blind as not to see it? The heart so dead as not to cry out. 'Because Thou hast been my help; therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.'"

The Marion (Va.) *Ensign*, Methodist Episcopal, says:

"We hope the day will generally be observed, and that there will be fastings, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks for all men, and especially for those that are in authority, that we may lead a peaceable and quiet life in all Godliness and honesty. The national heart should agonize for peace. We believe the people are heartily tired of the war, and would terminate it at once if they knew how to do it honorably. Our rulers, or rather servants, no doubt partake of the same feeling. But we lack the necessary wisdom. We desire peace, but we know not how to obtain it. Let us pray God to enlighten the minds of rulers and people of both sections, that they may see eye to eye upon the great questions of right, and may be able to come to terms consistent with the rights of all and with the glory of God.

### EXPULSION OF W. R. W. COBB.

We find the following in Tuesday's proceedings of the rebel Congress:

WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB DECLARED DISLOYAL.

Mr. CLINTON, of Alabama, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charge of disloyalty against WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, Member of Congress from Alabama, made a report, accompanied by the testimony of several witnesses, who prove that the accused remained within the Yankee lines, of his own accord, when he could easily have left, had he so desired; that his conduct and conversation since he has been among them, clearly shows that he is hostile to the Confederate cause, and that the committee recommend that his seat be declared vacant, and the Governor of the State of Alabama be informed of the action of the House.

The subject was laid over to give the members an opportunity to examine the testimony.

### THE LATE SENATOR HAMMOND.

*From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 16.*

JAMES HAMILTON HAMMOND, ex-Governor of the State of South Carolina, died at his residence near Hamburg, in that State, on Sunday, 13th inst. He was born in Newberry, S. C., Nov. 15, 1857, and was consequently within two days of 57 years of age. He graduated at South Carolina College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1830 he became editor of a political journal at the capital of his State, in which he sustained with zeal and ability the doctrine of State Rights, and advocated nullification as a remedy against oppressive acts of federal legislation. He became a member of the military family of Gov. HAMILTON, and subsequently of Gov. HAYNE, and in the exciting controversies and events of that memorable and prophetic era bore a conspicuous part.

In 1835, after the pacification, he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives. At the end of his term he voluntarily retired from that service, and visited Europe, where he remained more than a year. In 1842 he was elected Governor of the State of South Carolina. While Governor of the State he published a letter to the Free Church of Glasgow, and two others, in reply to an anti slavery circular of THOS. CLARKSON, the English Abolitionist, in which he set forth the sanctions, the utility and the beneficence of slavery with a clearness of statement, an opulence of authority and illustration, and a cogency of reasoning never surpassed in any of the numberless essays and dissertations on this subject. These letters are models of style, and thoroughly exhaust the subject they discuss.

A number of his discourses and treatises on other public questions remain as proofs of a noble intellect and an enlarged course of reading and observation. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator A. P. BUTLER. While there he made a speech of great power and eloquence on the subjects that then agitated and shortly after separated the two sections of the Union. Since the outbreak of hostilities he has remained quietly at home, superintending the affairs of his large estate, until declining health withdrew him from active occupations. His death extinguishes what we have long regarded the best intellect of the Confederacy.

### GEORGIA.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The Savannah *Republican* of Nov. 12 says:

"We rejoice to see the patriotic manner in which the Senate has come to the rescue of the State from the dishonor sought to be brought upon her through the pretext of a desire for peace. During the session of Tuesday, Mr. WEST offered the resolutions of the last and previous session for a vigorous prosecution of the war until our independence shall be achieved, when Mr. EZZARD offered a substitute, urging the Confederate Government to offer to make peace on the great principles declared by our fathers in 1776, and urging our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to stop this unnatural strife, &c. The substitute was rejected, receiving *only Mr. Ezzard's vote.* Mr. WEST's resolution was *unanimously adopted.*

This vote is worthy of Georgians, and will be cordially approved by the people. Now, let the House readopt the same resolutions and rebuke the miserable spirit of the peace-makers who are doing so much to perpetuate the war."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* has this paragraph:

We copy, to-day, from the Mobile *Register* an article on Messrs. SCOTT, ROSS & WASHINGTON, of this city. The *Register* is correct in stating that only nine-tenths of the people of Georgia are in favor of peace on "honorable terms," but that the entire people, men, women and children—fish, flesh, fowl and nigger—have, from the commencement of the war, been desirous of peace on "honorable terms." The only question at issue is, what is understood by "honorable terms." The three gentlemen who addressed letters to Gov. JOHNSTON and Vice-President STEPHENS, forgot to state what were the "honorable terms" upon which nine-tenths of the people of Georgia, as they asserted, were willing to make peace. It is not too late to correct the omission. If these three gentlemen, or any one of them, desires to inform the public what terms they consider "honorable," the columns of the *Telegraph* and *Confederate* are at their service. We invite them to explain themselves.

Upon this the Savannah *Republican* remarks:

"There is no doubt but that Messrs. SCOTT, ROSS & WASHINGTON—three most excellent gentlemen by the way—made a most unfair issue in their recent letter, as they sought to make a difference of sentiment where none existed. Unlike most commentators on their opinions, we are willing to concede that they all are for Southern Independence, and would advocate or approve no treaty of peace that did not leave us a separate people. The real question which they raise is, what is an honorable and constitutional mode of going to work to obtain peace, or whether any mode is honorable to us at the present stage of the war, except to fight on bravely. On this point we are decidedly against those gentlemen and all who operate with them."

### Peace Rumors and Contradictions.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Bulletin* publishes a special dispatch from Washington to the following effect:

"The *National Intelligencer* understands that President LINCOLN is about sending Peace Commissioners to Richmond, offering a basis upon which the rebels can again return to the Union."

CONTRADICTION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The dispatch published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* as a "special" from Washington, and purporting to be from the *National Intelligencer*, has no foundation in it. What the *Intelligencer* does say in regard to the matter is as follows:

"We are under the impression that thus far no such proposition has been seriously contemplated by the President."

### The Cruise of the Niagara.

CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT RELEASE OF A SLAVER STEAMER.

*From the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A private letter, written on board the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, dated Nov. 15, off Jersey, Coast of France, says:

"We were lying quietly at anchor, last Sunday afternoon, at Flushing, Holland, when we observed a splendid steamer pass us and stop for a pilot to take her down the channel. She was flying the Spanish flag, and was very heavily laden. After she had been gone about an hour, our Commodore concluded to follow her, and orders were immediately given to get the ship under weigh. This was done in the short space of ten minutes, but as the steamer had about fifteen miles the start of us, we had as much as we could do to catch her. We did so, however, that night, and kept alongside until the first streak of light tinted the east, when a shot across her bows from one of our "Parrot peace-makers" brought her to in a very abrupt manner.

A boat was sent aboard of her and her Captain returned in it, bring his papers, showing the ship to be bound to Matamoras. We immediately sent a boat's crew to search her, and dispatched the *Sacramento*, which had hove in sight, with copies of her papers to London, to receive orders from the American Minister as to whether we should send her home as a prize or not. Her cargo consisted of quinine, shoes, blankets, &c., worth some $700,000, without including the value of the ship herself. On the following morning the Minister, Mr. ADAMS, telegraphed to us to release her, which we did, and that night, after she was miles and miles beyond our reach, what was our dismay when a messenger arrived from London, telling us that a second telegram had immediately followed the first, telling us to capture her and send her home, as she was a notorious *slaver* called the *Cicerone*. But as this last dispatch never arrived, she of course got away. This was a snug sum of prize money taken out of your friend's pocket by the bad management of an English telegraph company.

We heard also from London that Captain SEMMES, of *Alabama* notoriety, had left Liverpool in a bark, on the 3d, with five guns of heavy calibre and two hundred men, to join his new ship, the *Ranger*, which, it was supposed, had been fitted out at Madeira. So, as he was expected to be somewhere along the French coast, we came down here, and we anchored to-night off the island of Jersey. Here we will anxiously await his coming, and if our information as to his destination should prove correct, we will have the opportunity of giving him a warm reception.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA.—When this regiment left Brooklyn for Washington in the Spring of 1861, and entered the United States service for three years, the State military authorities acted upon the assumption that it had abandoned its State organization, and numbered it as the Sixty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers. The officers and members always contended that they never had abandoned their State organization as militia, and did not acknowledge the new number by which they were designated on the volunteer rolls. Since their return the matter was presented to the present State authorities, and the former action in transferring them from the militia to the volunteers was virtually set aside by Gov. SEYMOUR, who recently transmitted for every officer in the Fourteenth Regiment, with same rank as obtained while in the volunteer service. The commissions were received yesterday, and the regiment will again take its line in the Fifth Brigade N. Y. S. N. G., as before the war.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The County Board of Canvassers are progressing in their duties with greater ease than some days since was thought possible, on account of the general inaccuracy of the returns as made by the Inspectors of Election. Yesterday they completed the Eleventh Ward and commenced upon the Twelfth. It is probable that the canvass will be completed and the result summed up by Saturday next.

THANKSGIVING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.—The Carpenters' Department in the Navy-yard have contributed $400 to the fund to buy turkeys for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner. Union League Council No. 19 has contributed $101 for the same purpose.

## GOVERNOR FENTON.

### Serenade to the Governor-Elect by the Veteran Union Club.

### His Enthusiastic Reception at the Astor House.

### Speeches of Gov. Fenton, Gen. Sickles, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, Gov. Noble and Others.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect of this State, was serenaded at the Astor House last night by the Veteran Union Club of this city. At 10 o'clock the club formed in line at their headquarters, in Broadway, and marched down to the hotel, headed by a splendid band.

After the band had performed their part of the compliment, the Club were invited into the large dining room of the Astor House, which was cleared for the occasion. Here the Governor was introduced to the audience. He was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET; Lieut. CUSHING, of *Albemarle* fame; Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, and Col. VAN BUREN.

After the storm of cheers had subsided, Dr. FISHER, President of the club, rose and said:

We have assembled this evening to pay our personal respects and homage to the victorious standard-bearer of our cause in this State, Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON. [Cheers.] In performing this duty I call upon one of our members to offer the Governor elect the tribute of our confidence and esteem, and to extend to him our cordial welcome and hearty congratulations. [Applause.] He then introduced Gen. SICKLES.

ADDRESS OF MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES was warmly received, and when the cheers which greeted him had subsided, addressed Hon. Mr. FENTON as follows:

SIR: I have the honor, on behalf of the Veteran Soldiers' Union Club, to welcome you to the City of New-York, and to tender to you their heartiest congratulations upon the auspicious result of the recent canvass in this State, which has elevated you to the office of Chief Magistrate. If this result were only the triumph of one political party over another, probably this association of veteran soldiers would not have existed, and probably the honor of being their representative on this occasion, would have devolved upon some other citizen than myself. But, Sir, we have not looked upon this struggle through which we have just passed as a mere ordinary political contest. Highly as we esteem you for your public services and your personal character, our gratification in your success is not that which we ordinarily derive from a personal triumph. It is the triumph of a *cause* which has brought us here to tender to you our congratulations. [Applause.] It is the triumph of the Union in the greatest peril. I cannot do better, in the discharge of the duty assigned me, than to take for my example and follow in my humble way the admirable congratulatory addresses delivered by the President of the United States on a recent occasion, when he was similarly complimented. Disclaiming all personal triumph, he congratulated his fellow-citizens and felicitated himself upon the fact that the people had been true to themselves in determining that their nation should live, and never perish at the hands of traitors. [Applause.] We are glad, Sir, that the influence of the great State of New-York is now, and for the future shall be given heartily, zealously, generously, loyally to the Government of the Union. New-York, in the future, stands side by side with Pennsylvania and Ohio, with New England, with the Great West, as a unit for the cause of our great country. [Cheers.] Sir, we think that this triumph and these congratulations we are now exchanging, will not only be felt throughout our land, but all over the world, wherever liberty has a friend. Nor, Sir, will they be without their salutary influence among our enemies. Four years ago, they supposed they could divide this Union peaceably. To-day, they discover that, after four years of war such as the world has not seen, the sacrifices this people will make for their nationality have only begun to be demonstrated. On the 8th of November the American people were the arbiters of their own destiny, and they decided that high question, as became a great nation of freemen. In the midst of this triumph, it is just and proper to say that something is due, much is due, to the minority. We owe to that minority the respect which be ong to a large mass of men, actuated by a pure patriotism, but, in our judgment, misled by erroneous convictions as to their path of duty. We owe to them the respect which is chal'enged not only from us, but will everywhere be commended, in the manly and cheerful acquiescence in the people's verdict, which, up to this hour, has everywhere been exhibited. [Applause.] And, sir, I am sure I do no injustice to the sentiments of those whose suffrages you received, when I have said that the heart of our people—both the majority and the minority in the recent canvass—will welcome more gladly than any other word that could be pronounced in their hearing, the tidings of an honorable peace—a peace that brings back to us union—a peace that gives to our future a security—a peace that has about it nothing that can offend the just pride and sense of honor of either of the great sections of the Union. We do not seek to subjugate the South. We do not seek its extermination. We ask, we demand just what we would claim for ourselves. We concede to them equality within the Union which WASHINGTON founded. We require that they shall submit to no law, to no Constitution that we do not live under. Sir, with less than this we will never be content. More than this, I trust, we shall never demand. In the future, then, now that this great struggle has been decided, and the government of the Union determined upon for the next four years, the attitude of the loyal States established beyond all peradventure, let us be prepared everywhere, the minority and the majority, the people once more reunited in one phalanx, to give to our Government—*because it is our Government*—a generous, a hearty, a loyal support. [Cheers.] In doing this we do what belongs to us as citizens. In doing this we afford our best coöperation with our gallant armies in the field, which have thus far shed so much lustre upon our cause. Tendering to our adversaries an honorable peace, with all the blessings and privileges secured by our laws and Constitution, and Union, let the whole people record at the same time a solemn vow that the sword shall never be returned to its scabbard until the flag of the Union floats in triumph throughout the land, and is saluted with honor on every sea. [Applause.] Mr. FENTON, I have the honor to present you to the Veteran Soldiers' Union Club, whose guest you are on this occasion.

Mr. FENTON was welcomed with rounds of applause, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE VETERAN CLUB AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am grateful to Gen. SICKLES for the generous and complimentary terms he has been pleased to employ in introducing me to you to-night, and I am also grateful to the gentlemen who called upon me and informed me that it was not expected that I would make a speech. I am satisfied as you are that our joy over the result of the 8th of November may be attested by our continued self-sacrifice, earnest devotion and fidelity to the cause of our common country. [Applause.] It is, however, an honor to be called upon to say even a word for the success of the cause of civil liberty and free Government, and I thank you for the part you have performed in the great victory, which gives increased assurance of the stability of our free institutions and early peace. Fellow-citizens, this is not a triumph of one party over another; nor is it a triumph, even, of individuals, who, by accident or the wisdom of conventions, were placed before the people for their suffrages. [Applause.] It is rather a triumph of the great principle of man's right to self government. [Loud cheers.] It is the victory of Democracy over an aristocracy that would create a despotism upon the ruins of liberty. [Applause.] It is the triumph of those principles which our ancestors pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to establish, and which we have been called upon simply to maintain. [Cheers.] When I first visited Congress as a Representative from the Thirty-First District of this State, and during the period intervening up to the breaking out of the rebellion, I saw the intention upon the part of the Representatives of Southern ideas to inflame and prejudices the Southern mind, as to the opinions and purposes of the people of the North. Finally, the rebellion came upon us; and I thought then, fellow citizens, that it was the duty of the united people of the North, and throughout all the royal portions of the Republic, to stand up in defence of our Government and our nationality. [Cheers.] But, unfortunately, we were divided. A party in the country, wishing to carry out, during a period of civil commotion and strife, some of the purposes of former partisan warfare. Thus we entered the great Presidential struggle of 1864. And the issues presented to the people of this country were, whether they would maintain the Government in all its integrity, whether the old Constitution, the old liberty, the old Government which our fathers had handed down to us, should be preserved in all its purity. [Cheers.] Whether the advantages we had gained over the rebels in arms should be surrendered, thus acknowledging to the world that we were unequal to the contest, and rendering ourselves the laughing-stock and derision of mankind. [Applause.] In this mighty issue, the State of New-York, with its vast populations her important interest—felt a deep conviction and earnest solicitude. In this great issue the city of New-York, this emporium of commerce, the mart of trade and centre of finance, this city of ten thousand artizans and mechanics, and one hundred thousand laborers, whose highest welfare and prosperity are best promoted by the unity and stability of the Republic, also felt a deep and earnest interest; and with your counsel and coöperation, and with the counsel and coöperation of the loyal people throughout the States, (which I hope embraces the large mass of all the citizens,) I intend that New-York, hereafter shall occupy no hesitating or equivocal position. [Prolonged and vehement cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, while we celebrate the victory on the 8th day of November, the Republic is not yet saved. We have important duties as citizens of the Government yet to perform; and may I not hope that all will unite in a common purpose to allay the passions, the prejudices and the excitements engendered by the late political contest, and that we may forget even that we were Republicans or Democrats, remembering only that we are American citizens, proud of our country, and determined to maintain and perpetuate it's honor and glory. [Applause.] You will thereby, fellow-citizens, support the National and State Governments; and in this way will you strengthen the arm of that brave and noble soldier, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who has led our armies forth to battle and to victory. [Loud applause and three hearty cheers for GRANT.]

Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, Lieutenant-Governor elect of Illinois, was introduced and warmly welcomed. He said: I thank you on behalf of the West and of Illinois, for this kind reception. We have buried the enemy in Illinois under a majority of 32,000 for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we have no longer an Egypt in that State. [Applause.] I need not make you a speech. The State that has furnished Gen. GRANT and ABRAHAM LINCOLN will need no words—it will always speak for itself. [Applause.]

Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, was called upon and congratulated them upon the success of the election throughout the country, particularly in this State, and about the lucid statements of the Governor elect. Chatauqua County has produced great men, and would continue to produce them; and as a specimen of her sons he would introduce Lieut. CUSHING, of "Albemarle" celerity. [Cheers.] If boys would do such things, what will not our men do. [Great applause.]

Lieut. CUSHING, the hero of the *Albermarle*, was greeted with thunders of applause. He said that he accepted the compliment for the navy of the United States. In this State, as well as in others, a glorious blow had been struck for the Union, and every patriotic heart beat quicker and more proudly to-night. It cheered the heart of the soldier and the sailor—for, in gaining this election, they had saved the nation. The old Empire State had redeemed her record, and now her sun beamed forth, he hoped never to be darkened. [Applause.]

Lieut. CUSHING was followed by Col. VAN BUREN and others.

### Gov. Fenton's Ancestry.

*From the Willimantha (Conn.) Journal.*

Mr. FENTON, like Mr. SEYMOUR, is of Connecticut origin (but the former never, like the latter, stigmatized New-Englanders as fanatics and bigots,) and is a descendant of the sixth generation from ROBERT FENTON, the common ancestor of the New-England FENTONS, who came from Woburn, Mass., and settled in Ancient Windham (in that part of the town which is now Mansfield,) about 1694, only five years after the town was settled. He became a freeman the same year, and in 1696 bought 1,000 acres of land, the home-lot of which was the "Ponds," now South Mansfield. ROBERT FENTON was probably a mechanic, as he built the first bridge over the Natchaug River, between the two settlements (Mansfield and Windham Centre) in 1695. The Fenton River, a considerable mill-stream in Mansfield, takes its name from this family. ROBERT FENTON appears to have been a man of some note among the settlers, and was one of the patentees of Mansfield, when that town was set off from Windham, in 1703, by a family has been a respectable one in Mansfield, its members being classed among the hardy yeomanry of the town. Some of them have been ingenious mechanics. It was evidently a patriotic family, as a number of the name were soldiers in the Revolution.

Although there are but few of the name left in Mansfield, we find them represented in the army in the present war. Lieut. CHARLES FENTON, (recently promoted,) of the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers and ANSON FENTON, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, killed at the battle at Winchester, in June, 1863, occur to us at the moment.

ROSWELL FENTON, the grandfather of REUBEN E., married into the highly respectable FREEMAN family, of Mansfield, and about 1777, removed to Hanover, N. H., where GEORGE W., the father of REUBEN E., was born. GEORGE W. settled in Chatauqua County, N. Y., where the future Governor of the Empire State was born, and where he now resides.

We would only add that the Governor elect is a gentleman admirably qualified for the responsible position to which the people of his State have called him, of ample experience in public affairs, having for years been one of the leading members of Congress; in short, a statesman and a patriot.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE LATE EXTENSIVE BANK FORGERIES.

**Conclusion of the Investigation Before Justice Dowling—The Motion to Discharge the Prisoners Denied—They are all Committed to the Tombs for Trial!—The Witnesses Sent to the House of Detention.**

The investigation in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, WALTER PATTERSON and IRA GARADIER, *alias* GARSIDE, charged with swindling the Bank of Commerce out of upward of $25,000 by means of a forged check, and also with having been concerned in numerous other forgeries in this and other cities, was concluded yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING—*i. e.*, concluded so far as that magistrate is concerned. At 10 o'clock, the hour to which the hearing had been adjourned, the court-room was crowded to suffocation with bankers, merchants, police-officers and citizens, all of whom, with much interest, had watched the progress of the case. The prisoners were brought from their cells by the officers of the court, and placed in the criminals' box. They appeared as all deep-dyed rogues usually appear, and, during the proceedings which took place in court relative to them, they looked on with that calm and stolid indifference peculiar to men long used to crime, and who are far gone down the road of infamy and ruin.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner PATTERSON, moved for the discharge of the latter, on the ground that there had been no testimony produced by the prosecution connecting him with the forgeries, excepting the evidence which had been given by an accomplice, and that this evidence remained uncorroborated in every important particular. Counsel made a very elaborate argument, and at times he was exceedingly witty and happy in his remarks.

At the conclusion of his argument, ex-Judge STUART, associate counsel for PATTERSON, and also counsel for the other prisoners, cited several cases from the books, the principles of which, he claimed, should govern the action of the magistrate in these cases. He afterwards argued the subject at considerable length, and with much ability, urging the danger of committing PATTERSON for trial on the unsupported testimony of a man, who, by his own statement, was a *particeps criminis* in the entire transaction. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. O. L. STUART, First Assistant District Attorney, on the part of the people, said it was unnecessary for him to review the testimony which had been taken within the last three or four days. He contended that if the magistrate believed the prosecution had made a probable cause,—that if, upon a review of the whole evidence, there was a reasonable ground of suspicion that the prisoners had committed the bold and heinous crime charged upon them, then it would be his imperative duty to commit them to await the action of the Grand Jury. Counsel said that the witness, COUGHLIN, had been corroborated in all material points; that the fact that all the persons implicated met by appointment at a billiard saloon in Fourth-avenue, and there writing a letter; that the subsequent forging of a check at the Collin's Hotel, was evidence of a highly corroborative character.

The District Attorney thought there was no one, who had listened to the voluminous testimony that had been taken in this case, or who had read the full and careful report of the same, which had been published in the morning papers but must believe the prisoners, each and every one of them, guilty of the high and heinous crime that is charged upon them. He closed with an able and powerful appeal to the justice to hold PATTERSON for trial.

Mr. SPENCER replied that the principal witness, COUGHLIN, had not been corroborated according to the requirements of the law, and he urged that it would be a dangerous precedent to establish if PATTERSON were committed on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Justice DOWLING promptly denied the motion to discharge PATTERSON. It was stated in court that PATTERSON begged of his counsel not to urge his discharge, because he feared that he would be immediately re-arrested and taken to Philadelphia on the charge of having swindled two banks of that city out of the sum of $10,000. PATTERSON thinks he would prefer to stand a trial for forgery in this city, to running his chances in Philadelphia.

Justice DOWLING ordered the prisoners to be committed to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the grand jury. The accomplice and principal witnesses Geo. F. COUGHLIN, and the boy JAMES McLAUGHLIN, were committed to the House of Detention as witnesses.

### Inquest in the New-Haven Railroad Disaster—Interesting Testimony.

Coroner RANNEY, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resumed the investigation in the case of the late disaster on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the neighborhood of Seventy-sixth-street. The following interesting testimony was taken:

*Thaddeus Silleck*, of Greenwich, Conn., being sworn, testified: I am a manufacturer and inspector of iron; I have been engaged in this business for the past forty years; I have been in the habit of riding over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad ever since it has been built; I was on the train ahead of the one that ran off the track; the condition of the road at that time was very rough; there is one bad place on the railroad this side of Williamsbridge; there are several bad places on the road where the cars jump terribly between Williamsbridge and the junction; also between Marmaroneck and Rye, and Portchester and Greenwich; on the morning of the accident there were two engines on the train I was on; I have examined the road, and found the rails defective; ties rotten and unable to hold the spikes; I have seen rails at the quarry, between Portchester and Greenwich, that I shoved off with my heel; I have seen a broken rail in front of the depot at Greenwich; this was three or four days after the accident; I have seen samples of the iron at the Forty-second-street Depot, which was taken out of the track; I have seen the iron taken out at Norwalk, Conn., which it was dangerous to ride on; the ends of the bars mashed up and the rails all bent; this was at Greenwich, Conn.; these rails were in the track; I have seen the rail broken at the time of the accident; the stem of the rail was split about a foot; the rail was not well welded. I think this rail was made of old iron or ends of rails; the old rails should be rerolled; I never use old rails in making new rails unless they have been rerolled; I have seen new rails made out of old rails without this process; in making railroad iron I have been accustomed to apply certain tests; by hammering with a sledge; by bending, and then the lamination; I do not test every rail in this manner; I generally test to see the character of the work, not the quality of the iron; it is not necessary to test more than one bar when making one hundred tons a day; there are four hundred bars in a hundred tons; the head of the broken rail was made of scraps of old iron; this rail was made of coal-short iron; this iron is very brittle, particularly on cold mornings; the most of the rails I see are made of coal-short iron; when mixed with Franklinite pig metal it is made much tougher, and when mixed with 30 per cent. of the metal, it could not be broken; with 10 per cent. of this metal the rails are made comparatively safe; the difference in the expense would not be $5 per ton; the pressure of the cars passing over the rails destroys the fibre; the iron used on the road should not have been left down three years with any safety; in 1849, I was employed by Murdock, Leavitt & Co. to make railroad iron; several of the rails manufactured of coal short iron when removed from the wagon were broken; I have made iron for the same firm of superior quality; I am unable to state that any of this coal short iron spoken of had been used on the New-York and New-Haven, or Harlem Railroad tracks; the Scranton manufacturers have also made rails of this kind; these rails can be made $5 per ton less than from red, short iron; the good iron should be at least three-eighths of an inch on the head of the rail, there are places on the New-Haven road where bad iron is used; the parts of the New-Haven road which I have examined is generally bad from Cosscob Brigge to Greenwich; when the New-Haven road was first built it was in as bad a condition as it could be; I think some of the old ties are in yet; in some places they are rotten and the spikes can be taken out with the finger; I do not recollect that any person has been injured by a broken rail on the New-Haven Railroad; I think that some of the iron originally used on the road was American iron; a great deal of the iron is bad; I do not think it safe to run over twenty miles an hour on the New-Haven road; on a straight track it is safe to run thirty or forty miles an hour; the great cause of accidents is the making up of lost time; six cars are enough for any locomotive; I do not think two locomotives are safe to ride behind; I have never had any experience in running railroads; I have never known of any accident from the running of two locomotives; I have known of the breakage of rails on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, but have never known of a car going off the track in consequence.

*John Gould*, late a Railroad Commissioner of the State of Connecticut; for six years he has been employed to examine the railroads in the State; the New-York and New-Haven Railroad had been his special care; never considered it an unsafe road; had there been anything unsafe about it I should have noticed it; I went over the road with the Railroad Commissioners after the accident for the purpose of examining the road; I considered the road in a very good condition, much better than in the Spring; there were no defective ties or rails noticed; was on the train when the accident occurred; did not observe any high rate of speed; should have observed it if it had occurred; I have not examined that part of the road in the State of New-York; as far as I can judge from riding over it, the road was in as good condition as roads generally are in the country; I considered the New-Haven Road safe at a rate of forty miles an hour; if in a perfect condition it would be safe to run a train fifty miles an hour over a road.

*W. G. Creamer*, of this city, was recalled, and examined, but no testimony of importance was elicited.

The further investigation of the case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 3.

### Lieut. Cushing at the Union League Club.

Last evening there was a large attendance at the rooms of the Union League Club on Seventeenth-street, in anticipation of a visit from the hero of the *Albemarle*, Lieut. CUSHING. The distinguished guest arrived at about 8½ o'clock, and was warmly received by the many assembled to do him honor. After some preliminary congratulations, Capt. MARSHALL was called to the chair, and the Hon. JOHN JAY formally introduced Lieut. CUSHING. In doing so he said that the club had often been honored by the presence of distinguished officers, both military and naval. They had now met to do honor to a young officer whose recent achievement would ever be memorable in the naval history of the world. He thought that the sinking of the *Albemarle*, in greatness of conception, skill of arrangement and vigor of execution, was without a parallel in history.

At the conclusion of Mr. JAY's remarks Lieut. CUSHING briefly responded, saying that his pulse did not beat so quick when he went into the engagement with the *Albemarle* as it did then. The hearty expression of hospitality with which he was received touched him deeply. He considered the compliment as an assurance that while he and his command were battling with traitors in front, they were upheld by friends at home. All might rest assured that the naval uniform so respected and honored would never be disgraced.

Lieut. CUSHING was followed by PARKE GODWIN, who, after a few eloquent remarks, introduced Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio. Mr. SHERMAN was received with much applause. He thanked the audience for the honor with which his name had been received, and said that he did not deserve the compliment. This was not a time for the statesman, but a time for the hero. The hour for the statesman would come soon. Now is the time for war. Naval